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WEEK ENDING JULY 22, 1960

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Congressional Boxscore	ii
Around The Capitol	1305
Political Notes	1306
Presidential Report	1324
Public Laws	1326
Week In Congress	iv

Kennedy's Probable Course

Page 1303

**Kennedy Campaign
Organization**

Page 1306

State Primaries

Page 1307

Foreign Problems

Page 1305

**GOP
Biographies**

**Rockefeller
Percy
Mitchell
Ford
Curtis**

Page 1310-23

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 86th CONGRESS

As of July 22, 1960

Party Lineups

	Dem.	GOP	Vacancies
SENATE	65	35	0
HOUSE	281	152	4

BILL	HOUSE	SENATE	STATUS
Federal Education Aid (S 8) (HR 10128)	Reported 3/25/60	Passed 5/26/60	Reported 9/12/59
Student Disclaimer Affidavit (S 2929)	Hearings Underway		Passed 2/4/60
Depressed Areas (S 722)	Reported 5/14/59	Passed 5/4/60	Reported 3/18/59
Civil Rights (HR 8601)	Reported 8/20/59	Passed 3/24/60	Passed 3/23/59
International Dvpt. Assn. (HR 11001)	Reported 6/8/60	Passed 6/29/60	Vetoed 5/13/60
Rivers and Harbors (HR 7634)	Reported 6/12/59	Passed 7/16/59	PL 86-449 5/6/60
Emergency Housing (HR 10213)	Reported 3/15/60	Passed 4/28/60	PL 86-565 6/30/60
Omnibus Housing (S 3670) (HR 12603)	Reported 6/20/60		PL 86-645 7/14/60
Veterans' Benefits (S 1138) (HR 2258)	Hearings Completed		Reported 6/14/60
Social Security (HR 12580)	Reported 6/13/60	Passed 6/23/60	Passed 6/16/60
Minimum Wage (S 3758) (HR 12677)	Reported 6/22/60	Passed 6/30/60	Reported 7/14/59
Common-Site Picketing (S 2643) (HR 9070)	Reported 4/27/60		Passed 7/21/59
Wheat Bill (S 2759) (HR 12261)	Reported 5/20/60	Rejected 6/23/60	Hearings Completed
Sugar Act Extension (HR 12311)	Reported 6/6/60	Passed 6/30/60	Reported 5/2/60
Mutual Security Program (HR 11510)	Reported 4/7/60	Passed 4/21/60	Passed 6/9/60
Mutual Security Funds (HR 12619)	Reported 6/13/60	Passed 6/17/60	PL 86-592 7/6/60
Corporate, Excise Taxes (HR 12381)	Reported 5/31/60	Passed 6/8/60	PL 86-472 5/14/60
Postal Rate Increase (S 3192) (HR 11140)	Hearings Completed		Passed 5/2/60
Gas Tax Increase			PL 86-564 6/30/60
Regulatory Agency Rules (S 2374) (HR 12731)	Reported 7/1/60		Reported 6/16/60
Clean Elections (S 2436)			Passed 6/20/60
Federal Pay Raise (HR 9883)	Reported 5/23/60	Passed 6/15/60	PL 86-568 7/1/60
Foreign Investments (S 3251, 3252) (HR 5)	Reported 2/19/60	Passed 5/18/60	Reported 6/15/60
Bond Interest Rates (S 2813) (HR 1059C)	Reported 2/29/60		Passed 6/17/60
International Court Powers (S Res 94)	No House Action Needed		Hearings Completed

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KENNEDY: HIS PROBABLE COURSE AS NOMINEE AND PRESIDENT

Two days after winning the Democratic nomination, Sen. John F. Kennedy opened his campaign for the Presidency July 15 with an acceptance speech designed not so much to summon the party faithful as to attract the support of "the millions of Americans who voted for President Eisenhower, but balk at his would-be, self-appointed successor," Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

Toward that objective, Kennedy strove to project to his nationwide audience the image of a strong and confident leader cast in the mold of Woodrow Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt, eager to guide the Nation across a "new frontier -- the frontier of the 1960s -- a frontier of unknown opportunities and perils." (For full text, see Weekly Report p. 1296)

Measured against his previous speeches and statements, as a Senator and a candidate for the Democratic nomination, Kennedy's acceptance speech shed further light on the style of campaign he may be expected to conduct, the issues he considers to be foremost, and the courses he would be likely to pursue if elected. These are examined below in terms of Kennedy's role as Democratic nominee, as a contender for national leadership, and as potential President.

Democratic Nominee

Shortly after the defeat of Adlai E. Stevenson in 1956, Kennedy wrote an article for "Life" warning his Democratic colleagues to avoid the fate of the Federalists, cursed by sectionalism, or the Whigs, destroyed by opportunism. Wrote Kennedy:

"The very nature of our history as a coalition has led to the same kind of special appeals -- to the farm vote, the Negro vote, the veterans' vote and all the rest. There is something in our platform or legislative record for everyone (no doubt, if we could, we would devise some inducement for the 'suburban vote' -- subsidized commuters' cars or tax-exempt lawn mowers). We plot Presidential campaigns the same way, not in terms of national issues and trends but in terms of so many Southern electoral votes, so many farm states, so many labor areas, and so on and on."

As the hardest-working candidate for his party's nomination 1960, Kennedy voiced his share of "special appeals" to farm, labor, minority and other groups. As the victorious nominee, he asserted that "my promises are in the platform you have adopted" -- a manifesto jam-packed with pledges to every important interest group, including the promise to help "transport suburban commuters to and from their jobs." (For full text, see Weekly Report p. 1236)

But Kennedy, in his acceptance speech, did not dwell on the manifold "special appeals" of the platform. On the contrary, he chose to emphasize another type of appeal, notably absent in the platform, in this way: "The new frontier of which I speak is not a set of promises -- it is a set of challenges. It sums up not what I intend to offer the American people, but what I intend to ask

of them. It appeals to their pride, not their pocketbook -- it holds out the promise of more sacrifice instead of more security."

The "new frontier," moreover, bore no party label. Only five times during the course of his speech did Kennedy use the word "Democrat" or "Democratic" -- three times in acknowledging the risk of nominating a Catholic, and twice in drawing partisan comparisons with the Republicans. Whether studied or not, the paucity of Kennedy's references to his party served to buttress the image, conveyed by the bulk of his acceptance speech, of a man already campaigning for the independent vote.

Kennedy's harsh comments about Vice President Nixon, moreover, appeared to be aimed at driving a wedge between his probable Republican opponent and the independent vote. Kennedy had already assessed Nixon, in his 1957 "Life" article, as "a tough, skillful, shrewd opponent." Looking ahead, he had written: "Far from being a pushover as some Democrats smugly expect, Mr. Nixon has four well-publicized years ahead in which to increase his public stature, four years of basking in the Eisenhower charm in which to campaign for the favor of previously hostile voters, four years in the spotlight without being required, as his competitors in both parties will be, to go on record (except in rare cases) on controversial issues, four years in which no single Democratic hopeful can possibly receive such a buildup. It will take more than abusive statements to beat Mr. Nixon -- those he can read riding in the 1961 inaugural parade."

The general theme of Kennedy's attack on Nixon was first sounded Jan. 23, 1960, as follows: "Mr. Nixon said he wants to carry on the Eisenhower policies. I say the country cannot afford it. Perhaps we could afford a Coolidge following Harding. And perhaps we could afford a Pierce following Fillmore. But after Buchanan this Nation needed a Lincoln -- after Taft we needed a Wilson -- after Hoover we needed Franklin Roosevelt. And after eight years of Eisenhower, this Nation needs a strong, creative Democrat in the White House."

The message was clear: Nixon, if elected, would be as weak a President as Eisenhower, while Kennedy would prove as strong as Lincoln, Wilson and Roosevelt. This "double whammy," as it might be described, was carried over into Kennedy's acceptance speech, but with some interesting revisions. The historical comparisons, from Coolidge down to Roosevelt, were preserved intact. But the first two sentences were changed to read: "Perhaps he (Nixon) could carry on the party policies -- the policies of Nixon, Benson, Dirksen and Goldwater. But this Nation cannot afford such a luxury." And the final sentence was altered to read: "And after eight years of drugged and fitful sleep, this Nation needs strong, creative Democratic leadership in the White House."

Kennedy thus removed President Eisenhower from the direct line of his campaign fire. More significantly, however, he suggested that historians of the future might conclude "that Richard Nixon did not measure up

to the footsteps of Dwight D. Eisenhower." In thus paying his respects to the President's great personal popularity, Kennedy made clear his intention to saddle the Vice President with all of the "sins" of Republican administrations, past, present, and future, while denying him the reflected glory of a popular President. Whether such a maneuver proves possible, it avoids the danger of alienating a large body of opinion that reveres the President if not his Administration.

National Leader

"The basic issue both at home and abroad," Kennedy told the Christian Science Monitor June 3, 1959, "is one of leadership -- whether the President of the United States has used his power and influence effectively to mobilize the material and human resources of the United States at a time of great national peril."

Speaking to fellow Democrats Jan. 23, 1960, he said, "We are not going to win by dodging the real issue of this campaign -- the Eisenhower Administration itself." Again, in Fresno, Calif. on Feb. 12, he said, "I have premised my own campaign on that central issue -- the Presidency itself -- its powers, their use and their decline."

In his acceptance speech, as noted above, Kennedy handled the President with care. Nowhere did he say specifically that the Presidency, much less its current occupant, was the "basic," "real," or "central" issue of the campaign. But he left no doubt that this would remain the dominant, if unstated, theme of his campaign. It was implicit in such phrases as "after eight years of drugged and fitful sleep", "the President who began his career by going to Korea ends it by staying away from Japan", "the leashes imposed by timid Executive leadership", "seven lean years of drought and famine have withered the field of ideas", and "courage, not complacency, is our need today -- leadership, not salesmanship."

Behind Kennedy's oft-stated views on the crucial role of the American President lies what he appears to believe is a life-or-death question of national survival. This is the way he put it in a speech on civil liberties April 16, 1959: "The hard, tough question for the next decade...is whether any free society -- with its freedom of choice, its breadth of opportunity, its range of alternatives -- can meet the single-minded advance of the Communist system. Can a nation organized and governed such as ours endure? That is the real question. Have we the nerve and the will? Can we carry through in an age where we will witness not only new breakthroughs in weapons of destruction -- but also a race for mastery of the sky and the rain, the ocean and the tides, the far side of space and the inside of men's minds?"

Kennedy incorporated this entire passage in his July 15 acceptance speech, adding two questions for emphasis: "Are we up to the task -- are we equal to the challenge? Are we willing to match the Russian sacrifice of the present for the future -- or must we sacrifice our future in order to enjoy the present?" The answers, he suggested, would determine the outcome of the November election.

To what extent this formulation of the issue, so well suited to the urgency of his campaign appeal, reflects any real doubt in Kennedy's mind as to the outcome of the world struggle is impossible to say. But

he has spoken frequently of the imposing nature of the Soviet challenge, which he described as follows in a New York speech Oct. 22, 1959: "To maintain our freedom, to demonstrate that we are the true revolutionaries, not the Communists, whose monolithic structure is as old as Egypt, that we represent the age of the future, that they are the past -- will require a greater discipline, sacrifice, and vitality than our country has ever known." There was consistency, therefore, to his acceptance speech promise of "more sacrifice instead of more security."

Potential President

"One man, and one man only, can bear the full and final burden of responsibility and leadership -- not his Cabinet, not his assistants, not his Vice President -- only the President of the United States himself." So spoke Kennedy on Aug. 16, 1956 as he nominated Adlai E. Stevenson for that august and awesome office.

Kennedy's concept of the President's burden was spelled out in some detail, in his National Press Club speech of Jan. 14, 1960. The Presidency in the 1960s, he said, "will demand that the President place himself in the very thick of the fight, that he care passionately about the fate of the people he leads, that he be willing to serve them at the risk of incurring their momentary displeasure." In the coming decade, he said, "we will need a real fighting mood in the White House -- a man who will not retreat in the face of pressure from his Congressional leaders..."

The form and content of Kennedy's acceptance speech were cut from the same cloth, shaped to convey the conviction that he would prove to be just such a forceful, fighting, and fearless President. How he would fill the office, if elected, no one can say. What he would propose, in the way of policies and programs, is somewhat clearer, however.

There is nothing in the record to suggest that Kennedy is out of tune with the principles enunciated in the 1960 Democratic platform, or that he would fail to push for the enactment of most of its specific legislative recommendations, a number of which he personally has championed as a Senator. (For details of his legislative record and stands, see Weekly Report p. 1280.)

It is worth noting, however, that in analyzing his party's needs in 1957, Kennedy wrote: "The Democratic party will never become a radical party, for its nature, its traditions and its good political sense prohibit it, but neither can we replace the Republicans as the Nation's conservative party, or follow those who would make mediocrity out of moderation."

This note of realism was echoed more recently by Kennedy, in an interview Dec. 9, 1959 with John Fischer, published in Kennedy's book, "The Strategy of Peace." In his judgment, Kennedy said, "you will not get a reduction in veterans' appropriations in the sixties." While he hoped for a less expensive farm program, "I don't think we can successfully predict that." As for meeting costs by plugging tax loopholes, "sometimes we put too much weight on that as a device. It makes it sound easier." Armed forces unification is "still some years away," he said.

Nothing attests to Kennedy's concept of realism so much as his choice of Lyndon B. Johnson as his running mate. That is the quality one might expect to dominate his performance, good or bad, as Chief Executive.

U.S., SOVIETS TRADE WARNINGS ON CUBA, CONGO

President Eisenhower, vacationing in Newport, R.I., July 19 conferred with Secretary of State Christian A. Herter and other foreign policy advisers as tensions between the United States and Russia, the crisis in the African Congo and U.S.-Cuban differences showed no signs of abating.

Herter told newsmen after the meeting: the President took a "very serious" view of the "provocative pattern" of Soviet actions since the collapse of the Paris summit conference in May but had not yet decided how to deal in detail with Soviet actions; the U.S. believed there should be an "orderly withdrawal" of Belgian troops from the Congo "accompanied by the entry of sufficient United Nations troops to insure the restoration of order"; the U.S. believed it had the firm support of other Latin American countries in its efforts to keep Cuba from falling under Communist domination. (Weekly Report p. 1251)

These were the major international developments during the week:

CONGO

The first UN troops July 15 arrived in the Congo to help restore order; Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev, in a message broadcast to Congo leaders, said Russia "raises its voice of condemnation against the aggressors in the Congo," and would give the Congo "any assistance that might be necessary for the victory of its just cause." Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba July 17 informed the UN that unless all Belgian troops were evacuated in 72 hours Soviet Russian troops would be called in to deal with the situation. The UN July 19 announced that UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld would leave New York July 23 for a trip to the Congo. Russia July 19 protested arrival of 20 U.S. soldiers in the Congo as an "impermissible act" and demanded their withdrawal; the State Department replied that the soldiers were there to aid in the airlift of UN troops and relief supplies and said Russia was conducting a "desperate and almost frantic" propaganda campaign to hinder UN efforts.

On July 20 Lumumba announced that the Congolese cabinet had voted to appeal immediately for Soviet troops if the Belgians did not leave at once, and a plane crash in the Congo killed 34 Belgian soldiers, thus disclosing that Belgium still was sending in troops. The UN Security Council met in night session July 21, and heard two Congo cabinet members confirm the "ultimatum" on troop withdrawal. Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily V. Kuznetsov introduced a resolution calling for Belgian troop withdrawal in three days, and U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. replied that the U.S., with other UN nations, would do "whatever may be necessary to prevent the intrusion of any military forces not requested by the UN."

CUBA

The State Department, in a July 14 statement approved by Mr. Eisenhower, answered Khrushchev's July 12 statement that the Monroe Doctrine was "dead" by declaring the Doctrine's principles "are as valid today as they were in 1823 when the Doctrine was proclaimed," and were "supported by the inter-American security system through the Organization of the American states." A July 16 State Department note to Cuba protested U.S. property seizures and charged Cuba with a "pattern of economic and political aggression against the U.S." The OAS July 18 voted unanimously to call an emergency foreign ministers' meeting to consider "threats" to hemisphere democracy and unity, in keeping with a July 13 proposal by Peru. In the UN, Cuba July 18 charged the U.S. with "economic aggression" and Russia July 19 warned, "Don't threaten Cuba with your might, because other countries have might." The U.S. replied, "Don't touch us; don't touch those with whom we are tied." The UN Security Council July 20 voted to suspend the Cuban debate until the OAS reported on its meeting. The White House announced the same day that President Eisenhower and British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan had agreed to review the Anglo-American agreement on U.S. air bases in Britain to make "any possible improvement in coordination."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- July 14 -- The U.S. informed Russia it was postponing talks on a proposed civil airline agreement for Moscow-New York flights to await "an atmosphere conducive to the achievement of agreement."

BUDGET SURPLUS

President Eisenhower July 20 announced that the budget surplus for fiscal 1960, which ended June 30, was nearly \$1.1 billion, compared with a \$12.5-billion deficit the previous year. The President said the achievement of a surplus demonstrated U.S. "fiscal responsibility".

The surplus was about \$851.6 million larger than the \$216.5 million surplus the President predicted in his Jan. 18 Budget Message to Congress. The Treasury Department said the surplus resulted from less spending than had been anticipated, particularly for such items as agricultural subsidies, veterans' benefits, export-import bank payments and foreign military aid.

Actual expenditures were \$77,299,441,235; receipts were \$78,367,542,589. This compared with January estimates of \$78,383,481,000 in expenditures and \$78,600,000,000 in receipts (Weekly Report p. 101)

The President predicted a \$4.2-billion surplus for fiscal 1961 in his January estimates, but did not refer to this in his July 20 statement. However, he said at his July 6 press conference it would be a "miracle" if his estimated 1961 surplus was achieved. (Weekly Report p. 1215)

DEMOCRATS PREPARE FOR CAMPAIGN; JACKSON CHAIRMAN

Presidential nominee John F. Kennedy quickly directed the integration of his campaign organization with the Democratic National Committee and began to map out election plans in the week following the Democratic National Convention.

JACKSON NAMED CHAIRMAN

At a July 16 session of the national committee Sen. Henry M. Jackson (Wash.) was named chairman. A longtime friend of Kennedy, Jackson had been under consideration for the Vice Presidential nomination. Jackson agreed to serve only until January 1961. He will serve without pay. Jackson is the first Protestant to serve as permanent national chairman since Clem Shaver (1924-28). He succeeds Paul M. Butler of Indiana. (For Jackson biography, see Weekly Report p. 1206)

At Kennedy's request the national committee elected Margaret Price, 47, of Ann Arbor, Mich., a close friend of Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D Mich.), as vice chairman in charge of women's activities. She has been national committeewoman since 1952 and a member of the executive committee since 1956; at the 1960 convention she was chairman of the Permanent Organization Committee. Under the Truman and Eisenhower Administrations she served on White House conferences on education, youth and problems of the aging. She is a member of the national board of the Young Women's Christian Assn.

Mrs. Price replaced Katie Louchheim of Washington, D.C., who had been vice chairman since 1953. Mrs. Louchheim July 16 said, "I think this is a new broom and I think Michigan had to get something. I'm sorry it was my job." She seconded Mrs. Price's nomination. It was announced Mrs. Louchheim would serve during the campaign as an adviser and assistant to Robert F. Kennedy.

The committee reelected Matthew H. McClosky of Philadelphia, Pa., as treasurer. Reelected as national committee vice chairmen were Rep. Hale Boggs (La.), Rep. William L. Dawson (Ill.), Sen. Mike Mansfield (Mont.), Gov. Robert B. Meyner (N.J.) and Gov. G. Mennen Williams (Mich.).

Nixon Nomination

Gov. Mark O. Hatfield (R Ore.) will place Vice President Richard M. Nixon's name in nomination at the Republican National Convention, Nixon announced July 21. Nixon aides said selection of a running mate for Nixon was "still a wide-open proposition."

For full background information on the Republican National Convention opening in Chicago July 25, see CQ's Convention Guide, supplement to June 24 Weekly Report.

APPOINTMENTS AND POLICY

Kennedy July 16 said his brother, Robert F. Kennedy, would be his campaign manager and would work in the same building and in close liaison with Jackson. "This campaign will be run through the national committee," Kennedy told the committee meeting. He said mistakes had been made in the past by having a separate national committee and an additional group with its own headquarters and staff for the Presidential campaign drive alone. (This was the practice followed by Adlai E. Stevenson in 1952 and 1956.)

Kennedy assigned Lawrence O'Brien of Springfield, Mass., an important figure in Kennedy's campaigns since 1952, to be director of organization for the national committee.

Kennedy promised national committee members they would be consulted more often on campaign plans and programs in their individual states than they had been in the past.

Vacationing in Hyannis Port, Mass., the week of July 18, Kennedy announced further campaign plans and several appointments. He disclosed he would assign an executive campaign director to each of the 50 states, choosing the directors in collaboration with the party's state organizations. Kennedy spokesmen said the executive director in each state would try to pull all recognized Democratic groups into a cohesive effort in behalf of the Kennedy-Johnson ticket.

Kennedy July 20 announced the formation of a new campaign organization, Citizens for Kennedy, to attract independents, Republicans and Democrats who want to "work apart from the regular Democratic party organization." Pierre Salinger, Kennedy press secretary, said the Citizens for Kennedy, "while apart from the regular party organization, will cooperate and coordinate with it." He said the organization "could very well" provide a place for such groups as the New York Democratic faction led by Herbert H. Lehman (ex-Gov. 1933-42, ex-Sen. 1949-57) which is at odds with the regular Democratic organization in the state.

Other Kennedy appointments included:

- John M. Bailey, 55, Connecticut state Democratic chairman, to travel with Kennedy throughout the campaign and be his "personal liaison" with national, state and local party leaders. Bailey, a practicing politician since 1932 with widespread national contacts, supported Kennedy for Vice President in 1956 and was a key organizer in Kennedy's drive for the Presidential nomination.

- J. Leonard Reinsch, 52, Atlanta, Ga., radio and television station manager, to direct radio and television appearances during the campaign. Reinsch has been active in party conventions and campaigns since 1944.

- Byron R. (Whizzer) White, 43, Denver, Colo. lawyer and former football star and Rhodes scholar, to be national chairman of Citizens for Kennedy. A friend of Kennedy's for 20 years, White saw action in the Pacific as a PT boat officer in World War II. He directed Kennedy's

pre-convention campaign in Colorado and was a floor manager for Kennedy at the Los Angeles convention.

- Don Wilson, a member of Life magazine's Washington bureau on leave until November, to be a campaign press assistant.

- Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D N.J.) to direct a nationwide voter registration drive for the ticket.

- William F. Battle of Charlottesville, Va., to be executive director of Kennedy's campaign in Virginia. Battle is the son of former Virginia Gov. John Stewart Battle (D 1950-54). He was commander of the PT boat group that rescued Kennedy and his crew in 1943 after their ship had been cut in two by a Japanese destroyer and the crew had hidden for days on a South Pacific Island. Kennedy spokesmen said Battle would work closely in the election campaign with Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. (D) and Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D).

TRUMAN STAND ON TICKET

Former President Harry S. Truman, who had charged July 2 that the 1960 Democratic National Convention had "the aspects of a prearranged affair," declined the July 12 invitation (in the form of a convention resolution) asking him to attend and address the convention. He said his sister's illness prevented his attendance. July 15 he sent the convention a telegram in which he said, "No differences among us... can be important enough to impair our unity.... If we are to succeed in our bid for leadership we must wage a vigorous and inspiring campaign." Truman pledged his "personal services in any way that I may be asked by the party." July 20 he offered to campaign personally for Kennedy. (Weekly Report p. 1200)

INTELLIGENCE BRIEFINGS

President Eisenhower July 18 said intelligence briefings for John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, the Democratic Presidential and Vice Presidential nominees, would be made available "exclusively for your personal knowledge." Earlier Kennedy had named Adlai E. Stevenson and Rep. Chester Bowles (D Conn.) to act as his liaison with the Administration on foreign policy briefings. Central Intelligence Agency Director Allen W. Dulles scheduled a briefing with Kennedy July 23. Since 1940 incumbent administrations have offered confidential national security information to the Presidential nominee of the opposition party during the campaign.

CONVENTION CHRONOLOGY

The following concludes the chronology of the Democratic National Convention (Weekly Report p. 1231):

Friday, July 15

6:44 p.m. -- Collins convenes fifth and final session of the convention outdoors in Los Angeles Coliseum.... During evening crowd grows to about 75,000, almost three-quarters of 115,000-seat capacity.

6:52 p.m. -- Rayburn heads list of speakers, tells crowd, "I'm glad to go 100 percent for the Kennedy-Johnson ticket," but "I would have been just as glad to go for a Johnson-Kennedy ticket."

6:59 p.m. -- Collins reads telegram from former President Harry S. Truman, urging the party to close ranks for the campaign.

7:01 p.m. -- Humphrey speaks, says he sees "the sunshine of victory" beating down on the Coliseum crowd.

7:10 p.m. -- Gov. G. Mennen Williams (Mich.) speaks.

7:16 p.m. -- Rep. James Roosevelt (Calif.) speaks in behalf of his mother, expressing her hope that Kennedy would become a great President.

7:22 p.m. -- Symington says Kennedy won the nomination because he had "just a little more courage, just a little more stamina, just a little more wisdom, and little more character" than the "rest of us."

7:30 p.m. -- Introduced by Symington, Johnson accepts the Vice Presidential nomination, says the convention and the party have "closed the door on the things which have divided Americans in the past," envisages "a new day of hope and harmony for all Americans -- regardless of religion, race or region.... What man could -- what sort of man would -- say 'no' to any call to serve such a party and through that party render a service to his country in these times of peril?" Johnson asks.

7:47 p.m. -- Collins presents Mrs. Joseph P. Kennedy, mother of the nominee, also brothers, sisters and other relatives of Kennedy.

7:48 p.m. -- Collins introduces Stevenson, but a high-school band accompanied by a group of marching "Indians" misses the cue and parades across the field -- delaying for a few minutes Stevenson's opportunity to introduce Kennedy as a man "who embodies the hopes of the generation which is rising to power in the world."

8:02 p.m. -- Kennedy is introduced by Stevenson, says: "With a deep sense of duty and high resolve, I accept your nomination...." He announces intention "to lead our party back to victory and our Nation back to greatness," Kennedy warns delegates that the Nation's road to a "New Frontier" offers more sacrifices, not more luxuries, promises social welfare programs, implementation of party platform.... Striking at the religious issue, he reaffirms his intention, if elected, not to be swayed by religious pressures in his exercise of office.... Kennedy calls Vice President Richard M. Nixon's approach to Government "as old as McKinley," warns that "before (Nixon) deals, someone had better cut the cards."

8:34 p.m. -- Following termination of Kennedy address, benediction and the national anthem, Collins adjourns the convention sine die.

MICHIGAN PRIMARY OUTLOOK

Gubernatorial, Senatorial and House candidates will be selected in Michigan's Aug. 2 primary.

Paul D. Bagwell of East Lansing, a professor of communications at Michigan State University, is unopposed for the GOP gubernatorial nomination. Bagwell lost to Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D) in 1958, taking 46.6 percent of the total vote to Williams' 53 percent.

Williams announced he would not run for a seventh term and a three-way race has developed for the Democratic nomination among Edward Conner, Detroit councilman; Secretary of State James M. Hare of Detroit, and Lt. Gov. John B. Swainson of Plymouth.

A close race is expected between Hare and Swainson. A former state senator and minority floor leader, Swainson has been Lieutenant Governor for one term. He lost both legs as a result of wartime injuries but moves easily on artificial limbs. Hare is well known throughout the state and has built a strong personal machine. Both state officials and labor groups have agreed to keep hands off the primary but unofficial labor committees have been organized for Swainson and his supporters claim he would be closer to the Williams policies and the state Democratic party than would Hare.

Sen. Pat McNamara (D) is unchallenged in his bid for renomination. His office July 21 would not comment on a July 12 Detroit News story that McNamara's July 11 operation was for cancer. His office said he had left the hospital July 14 and after a brief convalescence planned to be in Washington for the Aug. 8 reconvening of the Senate.

In a hard-fought race for the Republican Senatorial nomination are Rep. Alvin M. Bentley of Michigan's 8th District and former Detroit state police commissioner Donald S. Leonard, a Detroit lawyer. Leonard lost to Williams in the 1954 gubernatorial race.

Incumbent Representatives face primary opposition in seven of Michigan's 18 districts: the 1st, 7th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th. Significant contests are expected in two of these: In the 1st, Rep. Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (D) is challenged by municipal judge Joseph A. Lewandowski and two Negroes, Thomas E. Grove and Russell S. Brown Jr., in an increasingly Negro district. Brown lost to Machrowicz in the 1958 primary. In the 16th District primary Rep. John Lesinski (D) is opposed by John Lewandowski, Francis R. Nolan and Carl Stellato. Stellato is regarded as the most powerful challenger. He lost to Lesinski in 1958 and has the backing of labor.

In the heavily Republican 8th District, where Bentley is retiring to seek the Senate nomination, a six-way race has developed for the Republican nomination. Leading the field are James Harvey, former mayor of Saginaw, and Harvey D. Walker, state central committeeman and former GOP county chairman, also of Saginaw.

The primary candidates:

District	Democrats	Republicans
1	*Thaddeus M. Machrowicz Russell S. Brown Jr. Thomas E. Grove Joseph A. Lewandowski	Walter Czarnecki
2	Thomas P. Payne	*George Meader
3	Samuel I. Clark	*August E. Johansen
4	Edward Burns W.J. Bryan Jarvis	*Clare E. Hoffman
5	Robert E. Gersch William G. Reamon	*Gerald R. Ford Jr.
6	Jerome F. O'Rourke	*Charles E. Chamberlain
7	*James G. O'Hara Richard A. Guzowski Henry J. Lesinski Sr.	†Robert J. McIntosh
8	Mary M. Harden Karl E. Mikko	Arthur Dillon James Harvey Joseph J. McMillan Gregory M. Pillon Warren Van Bowne Harvey D. Walker *Robert P. Griffin
9	Donald G. Jennings Max S. Primmer	
10	Daniel E. Reed	*Elford A. Cederberg
11	Prentiss M. Brown Jr.	*Victor A. Knox
12	William J. Bolognesi Robert C. McCarthy	*John B. Bennett Walter L. Riedy
13	*Charles C. Diggs Jr. Ivan L. Doty Sr.	Robert B. Blackwell
14	*Louis C. Rabaut Noble J. Brady Anthony J. Woldanski	Lois V. Nair
15	*John D. Dingell William J. Benham Cornel Smith	Sidney S. Kelly Robert J. Robbins

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 16 | *John Lesinski
John Lewandowski
Francis R. Nolan
Carl Stellato | Lee H. Clark
Ralph B. Guy
Frank A. Lubinski |
| 17 | *Martha W. Griffiths | James O. Couchois
Richard E. Morell
Gladys E. Smith
Richard C. Wakefield
*William S. Broomfield |
| 18 | Ralph T. Johnson
Joseph Kadans
James G. Kellis
George E. Lennox
Leo P. Meagher
Zigmund J. Niparko | |

*Incumbent

†Ex-Congressman

NORTH DAKOTA FINAL

The North Dakota state canvassing board July 18 confirmed the victory of Rep. Quentin N. Burdick (D) over Gov. John E. Davis (R) in the June 28 special Senatorial election. Official figures gave Burdick 104,593 votes, 50.3 percent, and Davis 103,475 votes, 49.7 percent. After certification of the results by Davis, Burdick will be sworn in as a Senator when the Senate reconvenes Aug. 8. (Weekly Report p. 1139)

ALASKA PRIMARY OUTLOOK

Sen. E.L. (Bob) Bartlett (D), who was elected in 1958, shortly after Alaska became a state, but drew a two-year term in the establishment of Alaskan Senate terms, is unchallenged in his bid for renomination in the Aug. 2 primary.

Lee L. McKinley of Palmer, a former state legislator who practices dentistry in Anchorage, is favored in the Republican Senatorial primary over Lawrence M. Brayton of Fairbanks.

Rep. Ralph J. Rivers (D), who holds Alaska's single House seat, is favored for renomination over David Newton Boyer of Kenai. John Joseph (Jack) Ryan of Fairbanks, R.L. (Ron) Rettig of Anchorage and William C. Haugaard of Juneau are competitors for the Republican nomination for the House seat.

MISSOURI PRIMARY OUTLOOK

Missouri holds its gubernatorial and Congressional primary Aug. 2.

Governor -- Attorney General John M. Dalton of Kennett is expected to win the Democratic nomination without difficulty. His opponents are James G. Cox of Wellston; George Roberts of Westboro; Milton Morris of Kansas City; and Roy E. Glidewell of Springfield. Gov. James T. Blair Jr. (D) is not eligible to succeed himself.

In the Republican gubernatorial primary state representatives Edward G. Farmer Jr. of Joplin and William B. Ewald of Kirkwood are engaged in a close race. A third candidate, given little chance, is Harry C. Timmerman of Sullivan.

Congress -- All incumbents are running for renomination and most are favored. There are spirited contests in the following Districts:

2nd District -- Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R) is unopposed, but there is a race for the Democratic nomination in which Richard L. Carp is favored.

4th District -- Rep. William J. Randall (D) is favored for renomination. His chief competition comes from Jim Moseley, Independence preacher. Bert Savage, prominent farm implement distributor, is favored to win the Republican nomination.

6th District -- Rep. W.R. Hull Jr. (D) is opposed by some labor and farm groups that consider his voting record too conservative, but is favored for renomination over his closest competitor, Robert Loman of Bethany.

7th District -- Rep. Charles H. Brown (D) is favored for renomination, but may face a tough fight for reelection from Dr. Durward G. Hall of Springfield, who is favored for the GOP nomination.

8th District -- Rep. A.S.J. Carnahan (D) faces serious primary opposition from Speaker of the House Richard Ichord of Houston. Ichord has accused Carnahan of disinterest in 8th District problems.

9th District -- Rep. Clarence Cannon (D) is expected to win renomination without difficulty.

11th District -- Robert A. Bartel, a Baptist minister from Columbia, is favored to win the Republican nomination to oppose Rep. Morgan M. Moulder (D) in the general election. Missouri observers anticipate a close race.

The Congressional candidates, district-by-district:

District	Democrats	Republicans
1	*Frank M. Karsten Douglas V. Z. White	Sam J. Kallaios
2	Richard L. Carp Joseph A. Schwan	*Thomas B. Curtis
3	*Leonor Kretzer Sullivan	Morton L. Schwartz
4	*William J. Randall Wickliffe B. Hendry Jim Moseley Lem McClimans Kenneth J. Grabmiller	Kenneth K. Lowe Bert Savage
5	*Richard Bolling	Richard W. Byrne Clinton H. Gates Ethan H. Campbell
6	*W.R. Hull Jr. Robert Loman Lamar W. Dye	
7	*Charles H. Brown Robert W. Moore	Charles J. Fain Durward G. Hall
8	*A.S.J. Carnahan Richard Ichord Hugh A. Crumpler	Karl Schupp
9	*Clarence Cannon John F. Spalding E. Rutledge Gish	Anthony C. Schroeder James K. Schatz
10	*Paul C. Jones	No candidate
11	*Morgan M. Moulder	Robert A. Bartel Guss Salley

*Incumbent

KANSAS PRIMARY OUTLOOK

Kansans hold their gubernatorial, Senatorial and Congressional primaries Aug. 2, with interest centered on contests for the Republican gubernatorial nomination and the Democratic Senatorial nomination.

Governor -- Gov. George Docking is unopposed for the Democratic renomination. Attorney General John Anderson Jr. of Olathe and Phillipsburg newspaperman McDill Boyd, former executive secretary to Gov. Edward F. Arn (R 1951-55), are engaged in a close race for the Republican nomination. A third candidate in the GOP primary, given little chance, is state representative William H. Addington of Wichita.

Senate -- Sen. Andrew F. Schoeppel (R) has nominal primary opposition from Henry P. Cleaver Jr., Lawrence drugstore cashier. Seeking the Democratic nomination are Lt. Gov. Joseph W. Henkle Sr. of Great Bend and Frank Theis of Arkansas City, the Democratic state chairman and National Committeeman from Kansas. Theis was previously a clear favorite to win the nomination, but most Kansas observers now anticipate a close race.

Congress -- Four of the six House incumbents are seeking reelection and are unopposed or favored for renomination. However, significant contests are shaping up in the rival political camps of two of the running incumbents and the two retirees:

2nd District -- Robert F. Ellsworth, secretary of the Kansas University Alumni Assn. of Lawrence, is a clear favorite in a three-man Republican primary contest to oppose Rep. Newell A. George (D).

3rd District -- Five Republicans are seeking the nomination against Rep. Denver D. Hargis (D). State senator Walter L. McVey of Independence is favored, though his home-town vote may be reduced by the candidacy of newspaper editor John F. Vermillion, also of Independence. Ralph O. Brownfield of Winfield, a retired U.S. Army officer, is considered McVey's most serious competitor.

4th District -- Rep. Edward H. Rees (R) is retiring. State senator Garner E. Shriver of Wichita is a clear favorite for the Republican nomination. In the Democratic primary, Warner Moore of Wichita, who came within 2,367 votes of defeating Rees in the 1958 general election, has been considered the favorite, but he faces stiff competition from William I. Robinson, Wichita bank attorney, and M.R. Lee, former Democratic county chairman and organizer for the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

6th District -- Rep. Wint Smith (R) is retiring. E.C. Riley, Cawker City farm implement dealer, is favored to win the Democratic nomination. In the Republican primary, county attorney Robert Dole, 36, of Russell, a former state representative, is given an edge over Keith G. Sebelius, Norton attorney who came within 51 votes of defeating Smith in the 1958 Republican primary. A third candidate is state senator Philip J. Doyle, a Beloit farmer.

The Congressional candidates, district-by-district:

District	Democrats	Republicans
1	Marshall G. Gardiner	*William H. Avery Robert Turney
2	*Newell A. George	Robert F. Ellsworth Robert Allen Peck Edward H. Powers
3	*Denver D. Hargis	Walter L. McVey Ralph O. Brownfield John F. Vermillion Frank Layden Jack W. Shaw
4	William I. Robinson Warner Moore M.R. Lee	Garner E. Shriver Lester C. Arvin
5	*J. Floyd Breeding	Joe W. Hunter
6	E.C. Riley William A. Davis	Keith G. Sebelius Philip J. Doyle Robert Dole

*Incumbent

ROCKEFELLER SEEN AS GOP ALTERNATIVE

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) of New York, playing what some Republican politicians regarded as a "mystery" role prior to the 1960 GOP convention, sought to "invigorate" the party and shape its platform to reflect his own beliefs on increased economic growth and defense spending and strong federal action in civil rights and other fields. Yet he described a draft of himself as 1960 Presidential nominee as a "very remote possibility" and stated repeatedly he would not accept second place on the ticket. This Fact Sheet summarizes Rockefeller's career.

Background

Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller was born July 8, 1908 in Bar Harbor, Maine. He is the grandson of John D. Rockefeller, founder of Standard Oil and source of the family fortune, and one of six children of John D. Rockefeller Jr., the strict Baptist philanthropist who believed in rearing his offspring in a tradition of public service and responsibility. Rockefeller was named for his maternal grandfather, Nelson Wilmarth Aldrich, Republican Representative (1879-81) and Senator (1881-1911) from Rhode Island, and a leading conservative.

Rockefeller was educated at the Lincoln School, a "progressive" private school in New York City. He was graduated in 1930 from Dartmouth College with a B.A. in economics. At Dartmouth he played soccer and taught a local Sunday school and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

Rockefeller married Mary Todhunter Clark, a cousin of Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.), June 23, 1930. They have five children, Rodman, Ann, Steven and Michael and Mary (twins), and they have six grandchildren. The sixth was born July 21.

In addition to his official residence in the Governor's mansion in Albany, N.Y., Rockefeller maintains an apartment in New York City, an estate in Pocantico Hills near Tarrytown, N.Y., a summer place in Seal Harbor, Maine, and a home in Venezuela, where he has three farms.

He is a Baptist and attends the non-denominational Union Church in Pocantico Hills. He is reported to be in excellent health although he suffers from sinusitis.

Since 1932 Rockefeller has been a trustee of New York City's Museum of Modern Art, which his mother helped found in 1929. He was president of the museum from 1939-41 and from 1946-53 and was chairman from 1957-58. He founded the Museum of Primitive Art in 1954 and is its trustee and president.

Rockefeller has traveled abroad extensively. On his honeymoon he and his bride took an eight-month journey around the world, and he has been abroad nearly every year since, visiting Europe, Africa, the Middle East the Far East and Latin America. He speaks Spanish and French fluently and some Portuguese.

Business Career

After his honeymoon trip Rockefeller entered business as a clerk in the Chase National Bank in New York City. He later worked in the London and Paris branches.

During the early 1930s he also worked in the rental department of the new Rockefeller Center project, obtaining tenants for the skyscraper offices during the rugged years of the depression. In 1934 the owner of a building which lost tenants to Rockefeller brought a \$10 million suit charging unfair competition and coercion of tenants, but the suit was dropped before trial and Rockefeller maintained that his methods were ethical and legal.

From 1935-40 Rockefeller was a director of Creole Petroleum, a Standard Oil affiliate with large holdings in Venezuela, to which he made frequent trips.

He was a director of Rockefeller Center, 1931-58; executive vice president, 1937-38; president, 1938-45, 1948-51; and chairman, 1945-53, 1956-58. He gave up the posts when he was elected Governor of New York.

In the 1940s, Rockefeller helped in founding two private international development organizations: the American International Assn. for Economic and Social Development (AIA), a non-profit philanthropic group that works with local governments, primarily in Venezuela and Brazil, in training, research and dissemination of information on agriculture and nutrition; and the International Basic Economy Corp., a profit-making organization with which Rockefeller is no longer officially connected and which fosters industrial development projects and engages in housing, food distribution (operating numerous South American supermarkets), investment and finance, and agricultural services primarily in Latin America.

On March 15, 1948 Rockefeller said, "In the last century, capital went wherever it could make the greatest profit. In this century it must go where it can render the greatest service."

Rockefeller is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, was on the board of directors of the National Conference of Christians and Jews (1949-52), was founder and chairman of the board (1953-58) of the Government Affairs Foundation Inc., is a trustee of the Institute for International Social Research and a founder and director of the University of the Andes Foundation Inc. On Sept. 3, 1959 he was enrolled as a life member of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

In 1957-58 he headed a special studies project of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund which produced four much-discussed reports on education, defense and foreign and domestic economic policy.

Federal Appointments

With the coming of World War II, Rockefeller became concerned with Nazi and Fascist growth in Latin America and with the economic problems of the exporting countries as trade with Europe became more difficult. He brought his thoughts to the attention of the Roosevelt Administration and in 1940 the President established the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and named the 32 year-old Rockefeller as coordinator. He held the position until 1944 when Roosevelt appointed him Assistant

Secretary of State for the American Republics, a post he held until 1945. In these positions he worked to keep the Latin American economies from being crippled by the war and to strengthen democratic movements there.

At the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace in 1945, Rockefeller signed for the United States the Act of Chapultepec, a reciprocal anti-aggression pact of the American nations. Later, as a member of the U.S. staff at the San Francisco United Nations Conference, he advocated that such regional pacts be authorized within the framework of the UN charter.

He left Government service in 1945 but President Harry S. Truman in 1950 named him chairman of the International Development Advisory Board which advised the administration of the "Point Four" technical assistance program. Rockefeller resigned in 1951 after issuance of the board's report, "Partners in Progress", urging U.S. promotion of technical cooperation in underdeveloped countries.

He served from 1953-58 as chairman of President Eisenhower's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, with the President's brother, Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, and Arthur S. Flemming, now Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. The group submitted 14 Government-reorganization plans over the years and many were accepted by Congress, including those to establish the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the United States Information Agency, and to reorganize various departments including Defense, Justice and Agriculture. In both 1953 and 1958 he was appointed to special Defense Department reorganization projects.

In June 1953 President Eisenhower named Rockefeller as Under Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, a post he held until 1955, when he became a special assistant to the President for foreign affairs -- a post in which he did some work on the psychological implications of U.S. foreign policy. In this position he attended National Security Council and Cabinet meetings. He arranged a top-level strategy meeting at Quantico, Va., before the first summit meeting in Geneva in 1955. It was at this meeting that the "Open Skies" proposal took shape. The President also asked Rockefeller to work on his Atoms-for-Peace proposal and Rockefeller urged the President to give strong public support to the research reactor program.

Rockefeller went to the Geneva summit conference but retired later that year, reportedly exasperated by more conservative elements in the Administration.

New York Politics

Before he ran for Governor, Rockefeller was a chairman of the Mayor's Business Advisory Council which planned long-range development of business and industry in New York City, 1940-46. He was instrumental in keeping the permanent UN headquarters in the city; his father donated the site on which the permanent building now stands.

In 1956 he was named to the temporary state commission on the constitutional convention and was elected head of the group. After the commission went out of existence, Rockefeller in 1958 became chairman of a special committee, created by the state legislature, on the revision and simplification of the constitution.

There was some talk of his running for New York City mayor in 1957. He was listed with three others by New York County Republican Chairman Thomas J. Curran

as possible candidates who would promise the city "non-partisan government."

On Jan. 12, 1958, state GOP leaders said polls showed Rockefeller was the party's most popular potential candidate for Governor, although they showed he, like the others, would lose to incumbent Gov. Averell Harriman (D). On June 30 Rockefeller announced he would run for the nomination which would be decided at the Aug. 25-26 state convention. After a hard Rockefeller campaign his chief rival for the nomination, former Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall, withdrew Aug. 16 and Rockefeller was nominated.

In the fall campaign, in which he began as an underdog in his first try for elective office, Rockefeller relied on his own personality, pledges to create new jobs in the state and charges of "bossism" in the Democratic state party. He took liberal positions on welfare issues, and did not ask either President Eisenhower or Vice President Richard M. Nixon to campaign for him.

He beat Harriman in the Nov. 4 election, 3,126,929 to 2,269,969, amassing 54.7 percent of the total vote to Harriman's 44.7 percent. Elsewhere in the Nation there was a Democratic landslide.

National Politics

Immediately after his election, Rockefeller was spoken of as a possible rival to Vice President Richard M. Nixon for the GOP Presidential nomination. On Nov. 9 he said these reports were "complete fantasy" and on Nov. 28 Nixon said Rockefeller, was "one of the best candidates I have ever seen in public life.... If he should get the nomination for the Presidency in 1960, he will make an excellent campaigner and fine candidate."

Early in 1959 Rockefeller continued to deny he had Presidential ambitions and concentrated on a full state program (see below). By the end of the year Rockefeller was traveling about the country on trips to gain what he later referred to as a "cumulative series of impressions" on which he would base a decision on whether or not to try for the national GOP Presidential nomination.

On Dec. 26, 1959 Rockefeller announced he had made a "definite and final" decision to withdraw from competition for the Presidential nomination. He said his trips had shown him "that the great majority of those who will control the Republican convention stand opposed to any contest for the nomination."

On May 14, 1960 he wrote to GOP National Chairman Thruston B. Morton declining an offer of one of the key offices at the national convention. In an effort to quiet Vice Presidential talk, he said that he was not sure he would attend the convention. Nixon May 15 said Rockefeller's decision "should be respected and...is consistent with his attitude, since he has made it clear that he does not want to be considered for Vice President." Nixon May 17 said he accepted Rockefeller's position on the Vice Presidency as final. Throughout the period Rockefeller's attitude, when questioned about Nixon, had been correct but not warm. He said he expected the Republican nominee to win the November election, but he did not say Nixon would win; he said he would campaign for the Republican nominees. However, he did not specifically endorse Nixon.

On May 25 Rockefeller said "in all candor" he would accept a draft for the Republican Presidential nomination, although he considered the eventuality unlikely. He said he might attend the convention after all.

Rockefeller June 8 released a statement calling on Nixon to tell the public "his program and his policies" and criticizing the Eisenhower Administration's defense and foreign policies.

No strong pro-Rockefeller movement developed as a result of the attack. National Chairman Morton June 29, asked to comment on Rockefeller's continued criticism of the Administration said, "We are all just completely baffled by what he is up to."

Rockefeller July 8 presented to Charles H. Percy, chairman of the GOP Platform Committee, a detailed outline of his views for the party platform (see below). On June 17 he revealed that he had declined an "unofficial" invitation to second the nomination of Nixon and July 18 said "positively" and "absolutely" he would not consider running for Vice President.

Record in Albany

Shortly after Rockefeller took office as New York Governor in January 1959, he announced a program for the state's first \$2 billion budget and tax increases of \$277 million. He planned tax hikes of \$150 million in personal income taxes, 2-cents-a-pack on cigarettes, \$10 million on estate taxes and \$69.5 million on gasoline taxes. When he received legislative approval for the bulk of his program, Rockefeller said the action would put the state back on a sound fiscal base and "get us back on the road of pay-as-you-go." (The state achieved a balanced budget in fiscal 1960.) In 1960 Rockefeller submitted a slightly larger budget calling for record expenditures and tax collections but granting \$19.1 million in state income-tax reductions to various groups.

He strongly advocated that the Federal Government not renew its 10 percent tax on local telephone calls, scheduled to expire July 1, 1960. If the Federal Government stopped collecting the telephone tax, Rockefeller urged, the states could impose a similar one and use the money for schools. New York State made arrangements

to do just that if Congress agreed not to extend the tax, which the President had asked Congress to continue for one year. Despite major efforts by Rockefeller, including talks with President Eisenhower in an attempt to get him to rescind his request for the extension, the tax, with the President's approval, was extended for another year by Congress. (Weekly Report p. 1120)

Among the accomplishments of the Rockefeller years in Albany: establishment of industrial and agricultural research and development programs; an income tax withholding system; creation of an office to develop a state transportation policy; establishment of various state housing agencies and corporations to stimulate construction and home ownership; state aid to municipalities in connection with federal urban renewal programs; a state \$1-an-hour minimum wage law; and greatly increased funds for the State Commission Against Discrimination.

A chief Rockefeller interest has been the encouragement of atomic industry in New York State and provision of adequate civil defense facilities. State civil defense appropriations increased under his administration but he was unable, despite determined efforts, to arouse public or legislative support for mandatory, individual-family, underground nuclear-fallout shelters. Rockefeller is chairman of the national Governors' Conference Civil Defense Committee and June 28 told the Conference the country was more than ever before "exposed to fatal danger" and recommended an increase of \$500 million in federal civil defense spending.

During his second year as Governor, Rockefeller received less cooperation from Republican legislators who reportedly complained he was not working closely with them in developing and supporting legislation. The legislature did not support his highway safety or housing anti-discrimination proposals, key parts of his program.

On the housing plan, which would have barred racial and religious discrimination in private housing, Democrats accused Rockefeller of "weak leadership".

Governor Rockefeller's Program for the Nation

Rockefeller July 8 sent a memorandum to Republican Platform Committee Chairman Charles H. Percy, outlining the Rockefeller proposals for inclusion in the GOP platform. Following are the key excerpts from the text:

I. Foreign Policy

The very principles of freedom that inspired the creation of America as a Nation today call upon this Nation to prove -- by its creative leadership in the world -- the relevance of these principles to the lives and the future of all other peoples. Our great concern and purpose, ultimately, is not merely to frustrate the forces of tyranny -- but to brace, and to hearten, the forces of freedom. In the deepest sense, what matters to free men everywhere is not the combativeness -- but the creativeness -- of what we, as a Nation, do.

Yet, as the 1960s begin, this moment of challenge and opportunity is darkened by a threat of world Communism not lessening but mounting -- a threat today, more effectively than ever, exploiting world upheaval, endangering American security, imperiling freedom itself.

The proof of the increasing vigor of the communist challenge is visible almost everywhere in the world. Thus, for example:

The security of the Western Hemisphere faces its clearest menace in the 20th Century -- with the danger of communist ascendancy in Cuba and its spread to other American republics.

The power of organized Communist minority groups, even in allied nations, has been demonstrated in Japan -- with such vigor

that the President could be prevented from making his scheduled visit to our most powerful ally in the Far East.

The stubborn aggressiveness and growing might of Communist China obviously pose a threat to world peace that not even more cautious Soviet Communists can be confident of controlling.

All such political facts have their meaning and their warning underscored by the increasing military capacity of the Communist world, in terms of both nuclear warfare and limited warfare.

The realism that grasps these facts does not lament the past: it urges labor for the future. It does not bring fear or faint-heartedness. On the contrary: it must inspire wholeheartedness in our effort, in these years of a new decade, to bring discipline and direction to emerging forces throughout the world.

For all that is going on in the world today teaches us a new truth. It is this: all our acts and endeavors -- economic or social, technical or military -- are not enough without dedicated commitment to the continuous political task of helping the leadership of the forces of democracy, within nations and among nations.

This historic effort means an act of political creation -- comparable to the originality and the courage of the founders of America who devised a political framework large enough and strong enough to cope with the problems and challenges of their time.

In our time, this great challenge compels us to lead, or inspire, formation of confederations of free nations in the great regions of the world. Only such larger political unities can meet the political, economic, military and social problems that -- by

their size and the swiftness of their growth -- could overwhelm the capacities of isolated nations struggling to grapple with them alone. Therefore, we should take the leadership to foster:

(a) A North Atlantic Confederation, with a common market, combining the resources -- and sharing the labor -- of the more powerful Western nations in such areas as common defense and joint programs aiding underdeveloped areas.

(b) A Western Hemisphere Confederation, capable of mobilizing larger-than-national effort in vital economic and social areas: industrialization, agrarian reform, an inter-American kind of FHA for low-cost housing -- with the ultimate objective of a common market for the whole Western Hemisphere. Only a Western Hemisphere united in such purposes can prove capable of meeting on a multilateral basis such threats as the current situation in Cuba.

Our objective, ultimately must be similar structures in other areas. Meanwhile, we must cooperate actively, constructively and considerably, to strengthen the forces of democracy in the new nations emerging in these areas: Asia, Africa, the Middle East.

The full measure of our national purpose and task in the world, therefore, is not taken by coping with sporadic crises, even successfully meeting them. This full measure of effort requires us to lead toward the building of a world in which free individuals can more fully fulfill their hopes and destinies....

II. National Defense

...The two imperatives of our national security for the 1960s are: (a) a nuclear retaliatory power capable of surviving, in essential strength, any surprise attack, so that any aggressor faces sure punishment; and (b) a capacity for limited warfare that can deter or check local aggression or threat of aggression -- without reliance upon a threat of all-out nuclear retaliation.

The first of these essentials means a second-strike capacity that can survive any aggressor's surprise assault. To rely instead, upon a first-strike capacity would be to place the weight of our military strength most heavily upon a line of action most intolerable to American purpose, conscience, and policy.

This means that our retaliatory power must be more than big. It must be safe.

Once we have made secure our retaliatory power, the capacity of our forces for limited war becomes even more critical than ever. For as we make our nuclear retaliatory power safe from attack, we must assume that the Soviet Union -- already advanced in this area -- will be capable of the same effort. The stress, then, on both sides will fall more heavily than ever upon problems of limited warfare. For Soviet Communism could be more than ever tempted in this direction by its assurance of the safety of its own nuclear forces.

These strategic imperatives require action along these lines:

(a) A securing of our present retaliatory power by such necessary measures as additional and improved bombers, airborne alert, more missiles of existing types, speeded production of Polaris submarines and the promptest possible dispersal and hardening of bases.

(b) A program for civil defense so that not only our weapons but also our people can survive a surprise attack.

(c) A military establishment and doctrine so balanced -- and with its ground forces so armed with the most modern equipment -- that it can meet all contingencies, including local aggression.

(d) A Department of Defense tightly organized -- along lines clearly indicated by modern weaponry and strategy -- to direct the meeting of all these needs....

III. Government Organization

...The following actions are called for:

1. Foreign Affairs and National Security

(a) Creation of the post of First Secretary of the Government to assist the President in the exercise of his constitutional responsibility and authority in the whole area of national security and international affairs.

(b) Reorganization of defense planning and command to achieve, under the President, unified doctrine and unified direction of forces.

2. Domestic Affairs

(a) Creation of the post of Executive Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Executive Management, to assist in planning and management in the sphere of domestic affairs.

(b) Creation, within the Office of Executive Management, of a unit to promote more effective relationships between the federal departments and agencies and state and local government....

IV. Arms Control

We must be both tirelessly diligent and resolutely realistic in our quest of ways to control the power of nations to devastate one another.

We must clearly distinguish between arms control and disarmament. The two are sharply distinct. The first means what it says -- the control of arms. The second means the absence of arms. And the lessons of history are clear on the importance of the distinction. A control of arms can lead toward peace. Simple disarmament, however, can invite aggression -- as Nazi and Communist aggression have brutally taught the Western democracies, from World War II to the Korean War.

The control of arms depends decisively upon effective procedures for detection and inspection. So long as the Soviet Union, indeed any Communist state, lives and plans and arms as a closed and secret society, we cannot tolerate agreements based upon mere trust. And the fact that our whole defense strategy is based on nuclear power emphasizes how carefully and wisely we must act in this whole area.

Since the problems of detection are so complex and so far from solution -- and since the spread of nuclear weapons throughout the world serves the interest of no nation, Communist or free -- there exists one common ground on which American and Soviet effort could and should join in common effort. This is the steady scientific quest for ever more effective devices of detection.

In the light of the harsh realities, our policy on arms control must include three positions:

(a) We must reject schemes for "total disarmament" -- unsupported by specifics and safeguards -- as not serious programs but shallow slogans. Such schemes do not promise control or promote peace. They promise only danger -- and promote only propaganda.

(b) We must speed and coordinate all efforts to improve detection devices -- and, in our own federal government, we should center such efforts in an agency directly responsible to the President, specifically charged with developing, jointly with our NATO allies, realistic programs for arms control.

(c) We must steadfastly adhere to the principle of the need for inspection, as we press toward the ultimate goal -- the greatest security for all nations -- which is a world of open societies.

In this context, we can shape a clear national policy on nuclear testing along these lines:

(a) We can and should end all tests that can be detected.

(b) We should, in the future, end such testing as becomes detectable.

(c) We should, for our own security, resume underground nuclear testing -- for its results can vitally affect both offensive and defensive capabilities, as well as the cleanliness of such weapons. And suspension of tests of this kind without proper assurances of inspection sets a precedent for precisely the kind of agreements we do not want in the whole area of arms control....

V. Economic Growth

We must quicken the pace of our economic growth to prove the power of American free enterprise to meet growing and urgent demands: to sustain our military posture, to improve living standards, to provide jobs, to serve all the needs of a growing population.

Growth -- and growth alone -- can allow our free economy to prove its integrity and capacity. Today 20 percent of our gross national product goes to government at all levels, 16 percent to private investment, and 64 percent to consumer goods and services. The mounting needs of our people -- greater job opportunity, higher living standards, stronger national defense, essential

public services -- cannot be met by a continuing 4 percent rate of growth. For at such a rate of growth, the needs for defense and public services could only be met by higher taxes, constricting consumption, or by deficit financing, threatening inflation. It is therefore a national imperative that we get more production to allocate against the many demands upon the economy.

We must, accordingly, gear our economic policies and practices to work toward an annual rate of growth of 5 to 6 percent. This cannot be done by larger Government spending or greater Government controls. It can only be done by policies that include:

(a) Revision of tax policies and depreciation allowances to encourage a more rapid rate of investment.

(b) Elimination of featherbedding and restrictive practices by labor or management.

(c) Enlightened fiscal and monetary programs capable of checking the waste of inflation or recession.

(d) Reoriented farm programs to allow low-income farmers to become more productive and prosperous members of the economy.

(e) Elimination of racial discrimination that not only defies our basic principles but also wastes the skills of a large sector of the population....

VI. Labor and Agriculture

...Two essential principles properly govern all policies affecting the daily working of our citizens and of our economy.

(a) Every person willing and able to work should be able to find work at good wages, under decent conditions, and with reasonable security.

(b) As every worker is a citizen, so every sector of our economy owes respect to the needs and the rights of all other sectors, for the sake of the public good.

In the light of these principles certain policies in the field of labor are clearly called for:

(a) A more vigorous pressing of economic growth is essential to producing more and better job opportunities.

(b) Automation is an essential part of progress -- increasing both the productivity and the earnings of workers -- but the problems of job displacement can only be met within a rapidly growing economy with broad new programs of retraining, and with encouragement by government at all levels to both labor and management for joining plans and efforts in such areas as the finding of new employment.

(c) While the processes of free collective bargaining remain essential to our economy and our way of life, the public interest clearly requires amendment of our labor laws to enlarge the powers of Presidential fact-finding boards, following upon any failure of mediation, and to authorize the President in any "last-resort" situation, clearly affecting national well-being or safety, to appoint arbitrators to settle the dispute.

In meeting the problem of America's farmers, a fresh series of programs seem called for along the following lines:

(a) A Rural Job Opportunity program to provide employment for more than a million farm families now making a poor living from the soil.

(b) Expansion of the Conservation Reserve to at least 60 million acres.

(c) Gradual removal of all production controls -- already made ineffective by the swift advance of farm technology and constantly penalizing efficient family-size farms by restricting their output.

(d) Gradual transition to support prices based on a moving market average rather than on the obsolete concept of parity.

(e) More rapid disposal of surplus through their sale abroad under an expanded "Food for Peace" program and -- in the case of wheat -- allocation of some of the surplus for a food stockpile for civil defense....

VII. Welfare and Education

It is manifestly important to prove the capacity of the American society and economy. It is fully as important to prove their conscience.

We are urgently required to give such proof in meeting the problems of two particular sectors of our population. One is the aged -- and their health. The other is the young -- and their education.

In the broad field of health, our national policy on the financing of services is, and should remain, an encouraging of the of the coverage and scope of voluntary health insurance for all people. But the aged constitute a special group -- and the problem of meeting their needs can strain the structure of the voluntary system whose strength we wish to assure. The problem clearly cannot be met by individual states, their varying capacities and systems. A program of health insurance should, therefore, be advanced along the following lines:

(a) The insurance should be extended to virtually all over the age of 65 without reference to any test of means -- and with the benefits "earned" by voluntary contributions.

(b) The basic mechanism should be -- not a multitude of diverse state systems -- but the proven contributory system of social insurance (OASDI).

(c) The full tax increase on payrolls necessary to finance these benefits should be enacted simultaneously with the benefits.

(d) The aged who are not eligible for OASDI benefits should have comparable health insurance protection available to them.

(e) Every eligible beneficiary should have the option of foregoing his benefits in favor of monthly cash payments, providing there is proof of a health insurance policy in force and equivalent in protection to the statutory benefits.

The needs in the field of education are those recognized by the founding fathers of our Nation -- the needs of a people to be fully equipped and competent to govern themselves. The time of stress and challenge in which we live gives sharper than ever accent to this American tradition -- for, in the years ahead, the education of the American citizen can be vital and decisive equipment for the survival of freedom itself in the world at large.

Our actions in this field must include:

(a) Prompt and substantial aid for federal school construction to meet the critical classroom shortage -- primarily on the basis of financial need, under an equalization formula, allowing equal opportunity to children of all states, and with matching funds by states.

(b) Enactment of appropriate legislation without its confusion with the issue of school segregation -- an issue that should and must be fought on its own terms and in its own arena.

(c) Larger and more effective federal programs for higher education including grant-in-aid for such buildings as classrooms and laboratories, an expanded loan program for dormitories, expanded student loans, expanded graduate fellowship program, and inauguration of a program of federal scholarships for the most able undergraduates in all fields of study.

(d) Within the Federal Government, a strengthening of the Office of Education and establishment of a top-level advisory committee to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

VIII. Civil Rights

....The Federal Government should invite and encourage leaders throughout the Nation to new efforts in their communities. This leadership is basic. Along with this, progress must move along several fronts simultaneously.

(a) Every American must be absolutely assured the right to vote -- with vigorous application of the 1960 (Civil Rights) Act by the Justice Department.

(b) All Americans must have equal education opportunities, with existing legislation supplemented by authority for the Attorney General to initiate school desegregation suits, wherever private litigation cannot be effective, and authority to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to provide technical and financial aid to localities desegregating their public schools.

(c) All Americans must enjoy equal job opportunities -- with a full-scale review of all existing FEPC laws by the Civil Rights Commission, and expanded authority for the President's Committee on Government Contracts to include work performed under Government licenses and certificate.

(d) Every American should be able to live where his heart desires and his means permit -- with discrimination prohibited in all public housing subsidized by the federal government, with the principle of non-discrimination next applied to multiple-dwelling housing built with FHA mortgages.

(e) Every American should have equal opportunity of public employment and equal access to public facilities -- with all vestiges of discrimination totally eliminated from federal facilities or procedures....

PLATFORM CHAIRMAN PERCY RISING STAR IN GOP

Charles H. Percy, 40, chairman of the Platform (Resolutions) Committee at the 1960 Republican National Convention, has never run for any elective office. But his influence on the Republican platform and program for 1960 may be second only to that of the party's nominee for President. This Fact Sheet summarizes Percy's record as a successful businessman and policy adviser to the Republican party.

Background

Charles Harting Percy was born in Pensacola, Fla., on Sept. 27, 1919. He spent his boyhood in the Chicago area where his father, Edward H. Percy, was office manager for the Bell & Howell Co., a firm established in 1907 for the manufacture of movie projectors.

At the age of five young Percy had already demonstrated his business acumen by earning his first dollar selling magazines; at the age of seven he won a Y.M.C.A. salesmanship award. While attending New Trier High School in Winnetka, Ill., he managed to hold four jobs simultaneously -- office boy, newspaper carrier, janitor and car parker.

Later, at the University of Chicago where he was a scholarship student and campus leader, Percy organized and ran a business which grossed \$150,000 a year by selling food, coal, furniture and linen to fraternity houses and university residences. Robert M. Hutchins, then president of the University, said Percy was "the richest kid who ever worked his way through college."

Percy continued his orderly rush to get things done after receiving his A.B. degree from Chicago in 1941. He had already spent five years in the students' cooperative training program of Bell & Howell and had been given a great deal of executive responsibility. He now joined the company on a full-time basis to manage its newly created war coordinating department. The unit manufactured lenses, gunsights, radar devices and other equipment for scientific warfare. Bell & Howell, in recognition of Percy's capabilities, named him a director, despite his youth.

In 1941 he enlisted as an apprentice seaman in the Navy; he later became a commissioned officer and attained the rank of lieutenant before his discharge in 1945. In the service Percy administered Naval Air Mobile Trainees (Ordnance) units and studied the causes of strikes in West Coast industries in his spare time. In the 1946-48 period he took law courses in his extra hours at the Chicago-Kent College of Law.

Rejoining Bell & Howell in 1945, Percy was promoted to the post of corporate secretary with responsibility for industrial relations and foreign manufacturing programs. Despite foreign competition with Bell & Howell's products, Percy has been an advocate of free trade through the reduction of tariffs. In a December 1955 magazine article he said, "A liberalized trade program...will make industry in this country more efficient." He said that "political friendships through the centuries have followed the trade lanes."

When Bell & Howell's president died in 1949, Percy was elected to fill his post. Only 29 at the time, he was probably the youngest chief executive officer of any major U.S. corporation. Among his administrative reforms as president were employee profit-sharing, greater promotion possibilities and a delegation of major power to the firm's executives on the theory that "responsibility brings out the best in people."

Under Percy's direction the firm spent large sums for research to develop an inexpensive and easier-to-operate camera. A \$40 camera -- \$50 less than the previously less expensive Bell & Howell model -- was the result. The company discontinued the practice of fair trading its products and began manufacture of microfilm equipment, a sound magnetic recording projector for amateurs, sound projectors and home movie cameras containing an electric eye using only the energy of solar or light rays to adjust the lens opening.

Bell & Howell's gross sales rose from about \$13 million to \$22 million in 1948; by 1959 the gross was about \$60 million.

Republican Politics

Percy's introduction to Republican politics came through fundraising activities. As president of the United Republican Fund of Illinois and a member of the Republican National Finance Committee, he proved his adeptness at opening the wallets of great and small contributors to the Republican cause. In thanks for his efforts he was chosen in 1956 to attend Presidential inauguration ceremonies in Bolivia and Peru as the personal representative of the President with the rank of special ambassador.

Program and Progress

Disturbed by their party's defeat in the 1958 Congressional elections, Republican party leaders began searching for ways to formulate effective party policy and make it understandable to the voters. As a part of this effort Percy, with Meade Alcorn, then chairman of the Republican National Committee, proposed in early 1959 the formation of a Republican Committee on Platform and Progress. Meeting in Des Moines Jan. 23, 1959, the National Committee created such a group with Percy as chairman. A 40-member committee, composed of men and women from public life and a wide cross-section of occupations, was appointed to work under his direction. The National Committee instructed the group to "examine and clarify long-range political objectives of the Republican party."

The Percy committee's report, released in October 1959, contained Republican doctrine on a wide range of issues from the maintenance of peace through military forces and effective foreign economic policy to domestic problems such as unemployment compensation, health insurance, education and housing. On most issues the report endorsed current Administration policy, but on

some subjects, such as aid to school construction and water resources development, it appeared to take a more liberal position than the Administration. (For summary, see Weekly Report p. 265).

Vice President Richard M. Nixon endorsed the report as "the most useful and constructive statement of goals and principles ever issued by a political party in the United States."

Despite the Percy group's pride that its report "looked ahead 16 years" -- to 1976, the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence -- practical Republican politicians began to use the report in preparing for partisan tangles on the local and national scene in 1960. About 75,000 copies of the original report were distributed, and on Feb. 12, 1960 the report was published in revised form by Doubleday & Co. to be sold in bookstores at 95 cents a copy. Arrangements were made for 40,000 copies to be distributed to libraries, college campus groups and Republican organization groups at a reduced price.

Percy Oct. 18, 1959 said, "If Republican candidates will take this work that we have done as research material for speeches, for public debate and for Town Hall meetings, and if we will debate the big issues of the time in public -- this is the American way of informing ourselves -- I think we will strengthen the party as a result of it and attract better candidates."

Percy June 5 said that while most of the report's recommendations were in harmony with his own stands, he "would have strengthened the section on international trade" to "use stronger language in connection with the fact that this country must be a trading nation, and that you have to protect the exporters as well as the importers, because to limit this country to just the markets of the 180 million people I think will stifle our productive effort in the future." The report had endorsed the general principle of free trade but called for "judicious use of the escape clause and peril point provisions in existing legislation" in order to protect domestic industries.

1960 Platform Chairman

Percy's appointment as chairman of the Platform Committee at the 1960 Republican National Convention was announced May 11 by Republican National Chairman Thruston B. Morton. Preparations for drafting the platform, in the course of which Percy conferred with a wide group of party leaders including Nixon and New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, culminated with the start of open hearings in Chicago July 19. Percy's greatest problem appeared to be drafting platform planks on medical care for the aged and defense spending, issues on which Nixon and Rockefeller have taken different positions.

Percy June 5 said he believed the platform would not disavow the Administration's record "because I think it is an eminently good record in most fields. I think, however, that for us simply to run on a record of the past, when we have changing problems and the future to look forward to, would be wrong."

Percy has generally endorsed the foreign policy of the Eisenhower Administration, but when he was asked July 11 whether he thought the Administration had been frank with the American people about present and future foreign policy problems, he said, "I think it's possible always for Government to give more information than it

does. I think this Administration and all previous administrations probably could have given more information." Percy praised the President's reports to the people on "critical areas" such as Berlin or summit negotiations, however.

In a June 5 interview Percy said he thought the U.S. should defend Berlin because "if we won't stand up in this particular area of the world and defend what we believe in, it would be an open invitation to (the Communists) that we will not defend anything that we say in the future."

Percy resists efforts to classify him as either a conservative or liberal on domestic policies, emphasizing his support of proven domestic institutions but willingness to change where effective reform can be made. He said July 11 that Government currently spent about 20 percent of the gross national product and that Republicans believed this level in a growing economy could meet national needs. Democrats, he said, thought the Federal Government could "spend this Nation into economic growth -- and I just don't think its possible."

Percy July 11 said he favored flexible farm price supports to "work back gradually to a freer market condition." He said Oct. 18, 1959, "I do not think it is wise for us to attempt to subsidize marginal farming in any form, by the Federal Government or otherwise. And I think if a family farm is not able to keep up with modern techniques, it would be much better for those people in that family farm who are earning probably 35 cents or 40 cents an hour on their labor, to go into city life, urban life, where they are desperately needed now, and the industrial community where they can earn far more. I just don't think we should encourage people to stay on subsistence-level farming that doesn't give them the kind of an income they should have. But I do feel that the modern, efficient farm, based on a family where a man is farming enough land to give him a good income, is still the backbone of our American farm.... We have checked this very carefully with the...American Farm Bureau."

He said July 11 he believed the 1960 labor reform bill "was a good step forward, and I think we should assess the situation now to see whether it is effective in curbing abuses" and enact further legislation if and when needed.

June 5 Percy said he thought that Government outlays for education and basic scientific research would have to increase in the near future. He favored federal aid to school districts for school construction, but opposed aid for teachers' salaries.

Asked June 5 if he was interested in his party's Vice Presidential nomination, Percy said, "I think the question is entirely academic.... I could name many, many people, Governors of states and Members of Congress...that I would prefer and foster and promote."

Family

Percy was married in 1943 to the former Jeanne Valerie Dickerson and they became the parents of twin daughters, Valerie Jeanne and Sharon Lee, and a son, Roger. His first wife died in 1948 and Percy remarried in 1950. He and his second wife, the former Loraine Diane Guyer, have a daughter, Gail, and a son, Mark. The Percys are Christian Scientists and begin each day with hymn singing and Bible reading. Their home is in Kenilworth, Ill.

Percy's hobbies include photography, tennis, boating, swimming and hunting.

LABOR LIKES MITCHELL, GOP VEEP POSSIBILITY

Nearly seven years ago, on Oct. 8, 1953, President Eisenhower appointed James P. Mitchell, a business executive and government official skilled in labor-management relations, as his Secretary of Labor.

Mitchell's appointment was called "incredible" by A.J. Hayes, president of the International Association of Machinists. George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, predicted that Mitchell would "be as good a Secretary of Labor as Brother Weeks (former Commerce Secretary Sinclair Weeks) allows him to be." There was widespread disappointment among union leaders that a "management man" rather than a labor union official had been tapped by President Eisenhower to succeed the late Martin P. Durkin as Secretary of Labor. Mitchell's role was further complicated by charges that Durkin had made at the time he resigned on Sept. 10, 1953, that President Eisenhower had broken a promise to recommend certain changes to the Taft-Hartley Act sought by Durkin, a former president of the plumbers' union.

Almost seven years later, on June 28, 1960, Lee W. Minton, president of the 53,500-member Glass Bottle Blowers Association, called upon Republicans to nominate Mitchell for the Vice Presidency. Minton is one of the few Republicans on the powerful executive council of the AFL-CIO. Gov. Christopher Del Sesto (R R.I.) did likewise on June 30 from labor-potent Providence.

A huge labor union testimonial dinner in Mitchell's honor, attended by more than 800 labor union officials, was given in Washington on June 29. It was the first time that any Labor Secretary ever had received such a tribute. The President dropped in on the dinner and he and the labor chieftains were in agreement on two points: that Mitchell is generally rated as the best Secretary of Labor this nation has ever had, and he is a fine man. Labor sponsors of the dinner emphasized it was a personal tribute to Mitchell, not to his party.

In two bound testimonials, the labor leaders said: "Jim Mitchell has displayed exceptional qualities of mind and character." He has demonstrated an "untiring and selfless devotion to" and "a deep understanding of and concern for" the welfare of the nation's working men and women, "intelligent statesmanship and competence as a public administrator, human understanding, wise counsel and good sense." He has provided "extraordinary leadership" and has made "an outstanding record as Secretary of Labor," the testimonials said.

Among Mitchell's specific "attributes" mentioned by William F. Schnitzler, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO, and by Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, were Mitchell's opposition to "right to work" laws; his advocacy of labor's right to organize; his "fair and just" administration and his tighter enforcement of labor laws; his strengthening of the Department of Labor; his efforts to improve conditions of marginal workers, such as the migrant farm workers, older workers and the handicapped; his concern about the manpower shortage which will develop in the

next ten years; his understanding of labor problems and the responsibilities of the trade union movement.

Background

James Paul Mitchell is a second-generation American of Irish Catholic background. He was born in Elizabeth, N.J., on Nov. 12, 1900. His grandparents were from County Cork in Ireland. His father, Peter James Mitchell, was a newspaperman and editor of trade publications. His uncle, John Mitchell, was a Democratic city comptroller in Elizabeth. The entire Mitchell family was Democratic. Mitchell told CQ on June 27, "I guess my mother," 83-year-old Anna Collins Driscoll Mitchell, "is still a Democrat." Mitchell was educated in a parochial grade school and a public high school in Elizabeth. He was married in 1923. The Mitchells have one married daughter and a small granddaughter born in April of this year.

Like President Eisenhower, Mitchell failed to win an appointment to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. Both Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Mitchell began their careers as grocery clerks. Mitchell operated two groceries of his own, one in Elizabeth and one in Rahway, N.J., until he went broke in 1927. From 1927-29 he worked in a lumber yard as checker, truckdriver and salesman. During this period he once bagged coal and sold it from door to door. Mitchell has said of this period, "I know what it is to be jobless and broke."

In 1929 he went to work at Western Electric Co. at Kearny, N.J., as a "shop chaser," or expeditor. The following year he was transferred to the personnel department of Western Electric and since that time, in one way or another, Mitchell has been dealing with personnel and labor-management problems. He was laid off at Western Electric in 1932. From 1932-36, he was director of the Union County Emergency Relief Assn.

Mitchell returned to Western Electric in 1936, then was "lent out" by his company to become director of employment of the Works Progress Administration in New York City under the direction of the late Gen. Brehon B. Somervell. In 1940 Somervell came to Washington to direct the Army construction program, and he brought Mitchell with him to be in charge of labor relations. Mitchell was director of Industrial Personnel Division of the War Department from 1942-44.

He worked out a "no strike" agreement with 19 building trade unions to stabilize wages, hours and working conditions on all Army construction jobs. He vividly recalls this period. He said that he and Joseph D. Keenan, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and a Midwest labor leader toured the nation on old DC-3's in 1941 "trying to sell the building trades stabilization agreement to some very reluctant locals. I remember particularly one day in St. Louis when... (we) had to wave the American flag until we really wore it out. But... I learned then that in time of crisis the free trade union movement of America can be depended upon to meet the crisis in the national interest."

After the war Mitchell became director of personnel and industrial relations at R.H. Macy & Co., New York, from 1946-47, and vice president in charge of labor relations and operations at Bloomingdale Brothers, New York, from 1947-53.

In May 1953 Mr. Eisenhower named Mitchell Assistant Secretary of the Army in charge of Manpower and Reserve Forces' Affairs. Five months later the President tapped Mitchell to be his second Secretary of Labor. Mitchell has been the only Roman Catholic in the Eisenhower Cabinet, except for Durkin.

Mitchell and Ike

Mitchell had the backing of the "liberal wing" of the Republican party represented by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (R N.Y.) when he was first appointed in 1953. But he was appointed as an expert in his field rather than for any party activity. Mitchell said that, although his family were Democrats, "I found that I was more aligned to the Republicans in New Jersey, that they were more to my liking, so I voted Republican in Union County ... My political activity up until 1952 was nil. Then I got into the Taft-Eisenhower fight in New Jersey. I was convinced that Taft could not win and Eisenhower could. I also felt that we needed a change of government in Washington. So I became active in Republican politics in my home in Westfield (N.J.)."

At the Mitchell testimonial on June 29, the President praised Mitchell for his courage, honesty, integrity, realism and ability to get at the facts. He said, "No man has ever been more dedicated to the idea that what is good for the U.S. is good for labor than has Jim Mitchell."

Nixon and Steel

Mitchell has worked closely with Nixon on several Cabinet committees. Nixon heads the President's Committee on Government Contracts, on which Mitchell serves as vice chairman, and Nixon also heads the Cabinet Committee on Price Stability for Economic Growth, which was created at Mitchell's suggestion.

The Vice President and Mitchell teamed up last year to effect an end of the 116-day steel strike on Jan. 4, 1960. Mitchell receded into the background at the time and Nixon had the spotlight. Mitchell has strongly defended the settlement as non-inflationary against charges of Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R N.Y.) and others that it would cause another price spiral. Mitchell told CQ, "There is no reason in the world why there should be a price increase in the steel industry as a result of the wage settlement."

For a long time, Mitchell has backed Nixon for the 1960 Republican Presidential nomination. He told CQ that he placed Nixon "slightly to the left of center." Mitchell considers himself "to the left of Mr. Nixon." Mitchell said of Nixon: "Of all of the people around Washington whom I have met, he has the greatest grasp of government and its problems. He is quick to see a problem, and he usually comes up with the right solution. He is decisive, courageous and tough. Those of us who deal with him are impressed with his fine mind. Mr. Nixon has grown tremendously in a short time."

Nixon is not on record regarding Mitchell's work, but Nixon's office told CQ on July 2 that the Vice President holds Mitchell "in high regard and esteem," as he does all others being mentioned as potential Nixon running mates.

Mitchell vs. Goldwater

Should Nixon tap Mitchell for the Republican Vice Presidential nomination this year, he would assuredly set off an explosion from the conservative wing of the GOP led by Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.), chairman of the Senate Republican Campaign Committee.

Mitchell, the "liberal", and Goldwater, the "conservative", disagree on labor and social welfare legislation, on campaign tactics, and, most of all, on how to broaden the base of the Republican party.

Following visits to 43 states on Jan. 4, 1960, Goldwater told a Republican meeting he was convinced that "conservatism is a powerful force in our country" and that citizens are "looking for conservative candidates." Goldwater has become the acknowledged leader of "conservative" forces in this country since 1958.

Mitchell has publicly challenged Goldwater's thinking and backers during the past two campaigns. "All hell broke loose from the GOP right in 1958," a Mitchell aide told CQ, when Mitchell spoke out against state and national "right-to-work" laws.

This year Mitchell sided in the April 19 New Jersey primary with Sen. Clifford P. Case (R N.J.), a "liberal", against Robert Morris, running as a Goldwater-type "conservative". Mitchell told a Republican meeting in New York on May 5 that today's "self-styled conservative" is frequently "a radical of the right" who would "so inhibit many institutions as to make them powerless to meet the pressing needs of a changing society." When he keynoted the Washington Republican state convention on June 4, Mitchell blocked a Goldwater-for-Vice Presidential resolution.

Mitchell's View On GOP

Mitchell told CQ: "Maybe it is the challenge that attracts me to the Republican party. Many state chairmen are not any more representative of the people than Goldwater. Goldwater thinking will shrink the party. The Republican party has to change. It needs a semblance of an alliance with labor, with minority groups, with the working man." He questions GOP "hammer-and-tongs" attacks on Democrats. "I believe that is the worst kind of political campaigning. Nixon will need the votes of Democrats and independents to win."

Mitchell personally believes that his top accomplishment as a member of the Eisenhower Administration has been to give "a new face to the Republican party" vis-a-vis labor. Asked whether he felt that his personal rapport with labor had resulted in anchoring down a bridge between his party and labor, Mitchell replied, "Well, there is a foundation now to build on in the future" if the Republicans want to take advantage of it.

Vice Presidency

Mitchell is not campaigning for second place on the ticket but he is candid about his availability. He has said that anyone disclaiming interest in the Vice Presidency "is crazy or is not being honest with himself."

But Mitchell can envision a set of circumstances where he would decline the nomination. "I would reject the Vice Presidential nomination out of hand if it were offered to me merely because I am a Roman Catholic. I feel very strong about that," he said. He wants to be viewed for his total accomplishments, not as a Catholic as such, when his political appeal is assessed.

Mitchell plans to campaign hard for his party in the fall campaign and to retire to private life on Jan. 20, 1961. Having spent most of the first two decades of his adult life paying off a business debt and most of the last two in government service, Mitchell has a very limited financial reserve. He hopes to return to the business world to provide for his retirement. There is considerable talk about his being a candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination in New Jersey next year. He discourages such speculation, and so do his closest contacts in the New Jersey Congressional delegation, largely because of his admittedly lean personal financial reserves.

Mitchell was once described as "the social conscience of the Republican party." He said in his response at his testimonial dinner on June 29, "The job of the future is to demonstrate here at home that we can conduct our affairs in freedom and to demonstrate abroad that we are a free nation, believing in God, believing in the dignity of the human soul.... As of Jan. 20, 1961, I will be embarking as a private citizen on a dedication to improve civil rights, farm labor, and labor-management relations in this country."

Assets and Liabilities

Mitchell's "common-man" appeal, found in his direct approach, his appearance and his middle-class Irish background, plus his wide interest in social problems have given him favorable attention in labor groups and among the various religious and racial minority groups where the Republican party has had its weakest links in recent years. As an Easterner, he offers a good geographical balance to Nixon, the Californian. Mitchell is well known in industrial areas. If there is a "Catholic" vote as such, Mitchell might pick up some of it, even in the Vice-Presidential slot. He has received much favorable notice in the Catholic press. He is an effective though somewhat unorthodox campaigner and his down-to-earth approach shows up well in television.

His greatest liability appears to be his almost total lack of political background and active support in his own state of New Jersey. Of the four men believed to be most seriously under consideration for the GOP Vice Presidential nomination -- Mitchell, United Nations Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Interior Secretary Fred A. Seaton and Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.), Mitchell is the only one who has never run for public office. Despite the reservoir of goodwill that the New Jersey Congressional delegation has for Mitchell, CQ actually found in this group more interest in Lodge than in Mitchell. Mitchell's appeal to Catholics, labor, minority and ethnic groups may have only limited value to his party, particularly in the Vice Presidential spot. The preponderant opinion (there is some dissent on this point) is that with Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) as the Democratic Presidential nominee, Mitchell's appeal to Catholic voters may be cancelled out. Mitchell could weaken the Republican ticket as GOP Vice Presidential nominee in the traditionally Republican farm-belt Midwest and also in the South where his stands to improve wages and working conditions of farm workers, including migrants, his strong stand in favor of civil rights, and his strong opposition to state "right-to-work" laws have brought criticism from many farm groups, businessmen and some GOP leaders.

Mitchell is regarded as a dangerous radical who is trying to "woo the labor bosses," in the words of former

Rep. Fred Hartley (R N.J. 1929-49), co-author of the Taft-Hartley Act. This feeling is pronounced among many GOP partisans who have been heavy Republican campaign contributors over the years. Mitchell will be 60 in November, a borderline age for a Presidential or Vice Presidential nominee.

Secretary of Labor

As Secretary of Labor, Mitchell has increased the influence of the smallest Cabinet post (Labor has only 6,400 employees) because there is currently no direct tie between the White House and top labor leaders, as there was in the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations. Mitchell has recommended the appointments of top key officials of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, National Labor Relations Board, and National Mediation Board, and he has maintained close liaison with these agency heads.

Mitchell has brought to the Secretary of Labor post a new philosophy. He believes that the Labor Secretary serves the public in general, with statutory obligations affecting all people who work, not just organized labor, and with a particular responsibility toward improving the working conditions of marginal workers, especially migrants. He views himself as a spokesman of but not a "mouth-piece" for the wage earner. He strongly believes that, short of a national emergency, labor and management should stand on their own feet and bargain collectively without government interference.

Mitchell favors strengthening individual states' authority and responsibility to administer such labor laws as workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, migratory and child labor, and minimum wage laws. To that end, Mitchell has made the Labor Department a clearing house of information for states about labor laws and labor regulations in other states.

As the most "liberal" member of the Cabinet, he has had to try to sell his ideas to a group in which he has often been heavily outnumbered. By attempting to steer a moderate course on labor proposals for new labor legislation, he has frequently been caught in the cross-fire between business and labor groups.

Mitchell's critics say that Mitchell has failed to battle down to the wire for what he claims are his legislative objectives. They feel that he was particularly backed and filled on extending minimum wage coverage. He failed to sell the Administration on establishing minimum federal standards for unemployment insurance. Over Mitchell's objections, the President vetoed the 1958 depressed areas bill. The President by-passed Mitchell in his support of the Landrum Griffin bill last year.

Mitchell's major legislative accomplishment was his successful advocacy of extending temporary unemployment compensation to workers laid off in the 1957-58 recession. Mitchell also insisted on amending the Taft-Hartley Act within the 1959 Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act. It was the first time in 12 years that the Taft-Hartley Act had been amended. Congress also has enacted into law Mitchell proposals to liberalize workmen's benefits and to further safety in the long-shoremen's industry; to extend permanent unemployment insurance coverage to former servicemen, to federal workers, and to others; to increase the U.S. contribution to the International Labor Organization, and to give the Interstate Commerce Commission statutory authority to issue standards for transporting migrant workers.

MICHIGAN CONGRESSMAN GOP VICE PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITY

Rep. Gerald R. Ford Jr. (R Mich.), 47, has the solid backing of Michigan Republicans for the GOP Vice Presidential nomination. He has also been mentioned widely outside his home state as a potential running mate for Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

Background

Gerald Rudolph Ford Jr. was born in Omaha, Neb., July 14, 1913. Shortly after his birth his family moved to his present home, Grand Rapids, Mich., where he attended public schools. Ford received his B.A. from the University of Michigan in 1935. During his undergraduate career, he was a football star and was elected Michigan's most valuable player in 1934. After graduation he entered Yale Law School. To meet part of his expenses, he worked as assistant football coach. He received his LL.B. in 1941.

Ford entered the Navy in 1942 and served 47 months, part in the South Pacific. He was released in 1946 as a lieutenant commander. In 1948 he married the former Elizabeth Bloomer. They have four young children -- three sons and a daughter. The family belongs to the Episcopal Church.

Ford was admitted to the Michigan bar in 1941 and practiced in Grand Rapids. In 1949 he received the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce award as one of the Nation's 10 outstanding young men.

Ford's stepfather was GOP chairman of Kent county and it was he, with the late Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (R Mich. 1928-51), who urged Ford to run for Congress in 1948 from the traditionally Republican 5th District. He challenged incumbent Rep. Bartel (Barney) J. Jonkman (R 1941-49), attacking Jonkman's isolationist policies. Ford won both the primary and general election and was reelected easily in the five succeeding elections.

Ford had CIO support in 1948 but reported no labor support in subsequent elections. He was one of the original supporters of Dwight D. Eisenhower for the Presidency.

Ford at various times considered running for Michigan Governor or Senator and in late 1958 was mentioned as a possible candidate to replace Rep. Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R Mass.) as House Republican Leader. Ford Dec. 20 said he was not a candidate for that office but urged his friends to back Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.).

Congressional Career

Ford entered Congress Jan. 3, 1949. He served on the House Public Works Committee until his appointment to the Appropriations Committee in 1951. He is the seventh-ranking Republican on the full Committee and the senior GOP member of the Department of Defense Subcommittee. He is also on the House Republican Policy Committee.

During the Eisenhower Administration Ford became known as a Republican spokesman on defense and mutual

security policies. In 1952 he went to the Far East and reported on his return, "The Army is doing a reasonably good job emphasizing cost consciousness." He said "the administration of foreign economic aid has got to be tightened up," but added that "good progress" was being made toward that end.

In the 1958 debate on the mutual security appropriations bill Ford said defense support funds should be increased to maintain U.S. allies strength and to conserve on U.S. military manpower. The House July 2, 1958 rejected a Ford amendment to increase defense support funds by \$75 million.

During 1959 debate on a supplemental appropriation bill restoring earlier cuts in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration budget, Ford said, "I am fearful if we do not fully fund this program...we will fall behind." The House approved his amendment restoring the funds.

Ford and three other Republican members of the House Appropriations Foreign Operations Subcommittee criticized changes in the 1960 mutual security appropriation bill denying funds for the Indus Basin development project. They said the cuts were "unconscionable" and would indicate a "weakening in the determination and leadership of the U.S. to hold together the nations of the free world." Authorization for project funds was restored in House debate June 17.

In 1959 Ford was named a member of the American Group for the Parliamentary Union and attended sessions in Poland. He also represented the U.S. at meetings of the U.S.-Canadian Interparliamentary Group.

Ford suggested and then served as chairman of a 15-member task force of the House Republican Policy Committee which June 20 released a report on a four-month study of "American Strategy and Strength." The report sought to justify most national security policies of the Eisenhower Administration and to suggest guidelines of a Republican national security strategy for possible inclusion in the 1960 Republican platform and execution under a Nixon administration. Ford coordinated task force deliberations with Nixon. (Weekly Report p. 1136)

"A national strategy," Ford said in presenting the task force report to the House, "should not be tucked away in a national security document. To be a public affair, it must be readily understood and enthusiastically supported" by every group in American society. "The framework of a public strategy," Ford said, "can only be built upon the timber of past success. This means understanding why war has been deterred since 1953 and why the Communists have not increased, at the expense of our allies, their territorial expansion one square inch since 1954." Ford said that "workable alternatives to the strategy that has achieved this success have not been formulated or even proposed."

In the coming years, Ford said, the U.S. must work toward a "public strategy with which a united people can deter war and advance liberty for a century or more -- until the final world triumph of the open society."

KEY VOTES CAST BY REP. GERALD R. FORD JR., 1949-60

Agriculture

1949 -- Amendment to extend existing rigid price supports. Agreed to 239-170, July 21. Ford FOR.

1953 -- Reduce authorization for the soil conservation program. Rejected 196-201, May 20. Ford FOR.

1954 -- Support five basic commodities on a flexible scale from 82.5 percent to 90 percent of parity. Agreed to 228-170, July 2. Ford FOR.

1955 -- Rigid price support bill. Passed 206-201, May 5. Ford AGAINST.

1958 -- Prevent reductions in price supports and acreage allotments for all farm commodities below 1957 levels. Passed 211-172, March 20. Ford AGAINST.

1959 -- Remove Secretary of Agriculture's authority to approve or disapprove REA loans. Failed to pass over veto, 280-146, April 30 (284 "yeas" were required for passage). Ford AGAINST.

Foreign Policy

1950 -- Authorize \$60 million for participation in ECA. Rejected 191-192, Jan. 19. Ford AGAINST.

1951 -- Direct tariff commission to determine "peril points" and recommend minimum tariff rates for protection of domestic industry. Agreed to 225-168, Feb. 7. Ford FOR.

1951 -- Cut \$350 million from economic mutual security aid. Agreed to 186-177, Aug. 17. Ford FOR.

1954 -- Extension of reciprocal trade act. Passed 281-53, June 11. Ford FOR.

1956 -- Mutual security appropriations of \$3.4 billion. Passed 284-120, July 11. Ford FOR.

1957 -- Mideast Doctrine, authorizing President to use military and economic aid to combat communism in the Middle East. Agreed to 355-61, Jan. 30. Ford announced FOR.

1957 -- Restore \$715 million of committee cuts in mutual security appropriation. Rejected 129-254, Aug. 15. Ford FOR.

1959 -- Mutual security authorization of \$3,542,600,000. Passed 271-142, June 18. Ford FOR.

Defense

1952 -- Limit to \$46 billion the amount to be spent for the military in fiscal 1953. Agreed to 220-131, April 9. Ford AGAINST.

1953 -- Increase Air Force funds by \$1.2 billion. Rejected 161-230, July 2. Ford AGAINST.

1958 -- Provide additional funds of \$99 million to keep army strength at 900,000 men. Accepted 225-159, June 5. Ford AGAINST.

Civil Rights, States' Rights

1949 -- Make poll taxes illegal as prerequisite to voting for national office. Passed 273-116, July 26. Ford FOR.

1949 -- Natural Gas Act Amendment to exempt independent producers from FPC jurisdiction. Passed 183-131, Aug. 5. Ford FOR.

1952 -- Conference report confirming and establishing states title to tidelands and their resources. Agreed to 247-89, May 15. Ford FOR.

1956 -- Powell (D N.Y.) amendment to school-aid bill providing that no federal funds should be allotted or transferred to any state failing to comply with the decisions of the Supreme Court. Adopted 225-192, July 5. Ford FOR.

1957 -- Civil Rights Act of 1957. Amendment to provide for jury trial in any criminal contempt action arising under the legislation. Rejected 158-251, June 18. Ford AGAINST.

1959 -- Permit Federal courts to strike down state laws under the federal preemption doctrine only if Congress had specified its intention to preempt the field of legislation involved or if a state and a federal law were in irreconcilable conflict, and permit state enforcement of laws barring subversive activities against the Federal Government. Passed 225-192, June 24. Ford FOR.

Labor, Economic Policy

1949 -- Provide for minimum wage of 75 cents an hour. Passed 361-35, Aug. 11. Ford FOR.

1950 -- Reduce total appropriations by \$600 million. Agreed to 273-113, May 10. Ford FOR.

1952 -- Request the President to invoke the Taft-Hartley Act to enjoin the steel workers from striking. Agreed to 228-164, June 26. Ford FOR.

1955 -- Delete \$20 income-tax credit from 1955 tax bill. Rejected 205-210, Feb. 25. Ford FOR.

1959 -- Substitute Landrum-Griffin bill for committee labor bill; amendment contained curbs on secondary boycotts and organizational and recognition picketing and gave the states power to handle "no-man's land" labor disputes. Agreed to 229-201, Aug. 13. Ford FOR.

Welfare, Public Works

1949 -- Housing Act. Amendment to delete low-rent public housing. Rejected 204-209, June 29. Ford FOR.

1953 -- Authorize construction of 35,000 public housing units in fiscal 1954. Rejected 157-245, April 22. Ford AGAINST.

1954 -- Increase amount of unemployment compensation benefits and provide for 26 weeks coverage. Rejected 110-241, July 8. Ford AGAINST.

1956 -- Authorize \$1.6 billion over four years to state educational agencies for school construction. Rejected 194-224, July 5. Ford AGAINST.

1959 -- Public works appropriation bill including 67 water projects not in the President's budget. Passage of the bill over the President's veto (two-thirds vote or 275 "yeas" required). Failed to pass 274-138, Sept. 2. Ford paired AGAINST.

1959 -- Revised Housing Act. Passed 283-106, Aug. 27. Ford paired AGAINST.

Voting Scores

The following Congressional Quarterly statistics, all in terms of percentages, measure how often Ford voted, how often he went on the record on a roll-call vote; how often he supported or opposed the Presidential position on roll-call votes; how often he voted with and against the majority of his party against the majority of the other party; how often he joined or opposed the stand of other Republicans and Southern Democrats when they formed a coalition against Northern Democrats on roll-call votes. (A blank indicates CQ did not make a study in that year.)

Congress	Voting Participation	On The Record	Presidential Position		Party Unity	Conservative Coalition	
			Support	Opposition		Support	Opposition
81st		98%			81%		
82nd		97			73		
83rd	97%	97	92%	8%	90		
84th	99	99	91	9	76	24%	
85th	98	99	75	24	78	21	
1959	75	99	63	13	77	0	100%

ECONOMIZER CURTIS A GOP VEEP POSSIBILITY

Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.), 49, is considered a possible Republican Vice Presidential nominee. This Fact Sheet reviews his career, voting record and Congressional activity.

Background

Thomas Bradford Curtis was born May 14, 1911 in St. Louis. His father was a lawyer and his grandfather, William S. Curtis, was dean of the Washington University Law school in St. Louis for a quarter of a century.

Curtis followed the family path when he received his law degree from Washington University in 1935. He had attended public schools in Webster Groves, Mo., a St. Louis suburb where he and his family currently live. He received an A.B. degree from Dartmouth College in 1932 and an honorary master's degree from Dartmouth in 1951, the same year he became a trustee of the university.

Curtis was admitted to the Missouri bar in 1934 -- even before he got his law degree -- and since then has been in the general practice of law.

Early in his law career, he represented several hundred victims of loan sharks while serving as an official in a St. Louis Bar Assn. group that was investigating interest rates charged by small loan companies. Former Gov. and Sen. Forrest C. Donnell (R Mo., Gov. 1941-45; Sen. 1945-51) appointed Curtis to investigate alleged bribery and corruption in the state, and appointed him to the St. Louis County Board of Elections in 1942. Curtis married the former Susan R. Chivvis June 18, 1941; they have five children.

Curtis was commissioned as a lieutenant in the Navy April 8, 1942 and was discharged December 21, 1945 to the Naval Reserves with the rank of lieutenant commander, after serving in both the Atlantic and Pacific theaters and receiving a service citation for his administrative achievements.

Political Career

After the war, he resumed private law practice and joined the St. Louis County Republican Central Committee, serving until 1950. He also was a member of the State Board of Law Examiners from 1948-50.

Curtis was elected to the U.S. House from the Missouri 12th District in 1950 by a 4,029 plurality (50.9 percent of the votes cast.). Former Rep. Raymond W. Karst (D Mo. 1949-51) contested the election but later withdrew his objections. In 1952 the state was redistricted. Part of the old 12th District was incorporated into a new 2nd District, and Curtis has represented the 2nd District since then. Curtis's vote increased to 56.9 percent of the votes cast in 1952, but declined to 54.7 percent in 1954, 51.8 percent in 1956 and 51.9 percent in 1958. One reason for Curtis's diminished percentage was a shift of urban Democrats to homes in the suburbs in the 2nd District.

Curtis first took part in Presidential politics in 1952 when he managed the Missouri campaign of the late Sen.

Robert A. Taft (R Ohio 1938-53) for the Republican Presidential nomination.

Curtis is not actively seeking the Republican Vice Presidential nomination, but is concentrating on getting reelected to the House. He favors Vice President Richard M. Nixon as the Republican Presidential candidate, but thinks New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller has Presidential stature. The Missouri Republican Convention July 4 adopted a resolution endorsing Curtis as a Vice Presidential nominee.

In his 1960 campaign for reelection Curtis will have the opposition of the Teamsters Union. He was one of 56 Representatives who voted for the 1959 Landrum-Griffin labor reform bill and was marked by Teamster President James R. Hoffa Nov. 3, 1959 for defeat. Two Teamster officers, Harold J. Gibbons, international vice president, and Sidney Zagari, legislative representative, are constituents of Curtis.

Congressional Career

During his first term in Congress, Curtis served on the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments (later renamed Government Operations) and on the Select Committee to Conduct a Study and Investigation of Small Business Problems. In his second term, he was named to the tax-writing Ways and Means Committee and to the Joint Economic Committee. He is currently fourth-ranking Republican on Ways and Means and senior GOP member of the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Administration of the Social Security Laws. He is senior Republican on the Joint Economic Committee.

During his early years in Congress, Curtis sharply criticized the Truman Administration. In 1951, Curtis was one of 42 freshmen Republican Representatives who signed a petition asking for the removal of Dean Acheson as Secretary of State; Curtis also asked for the removal of Agriculture Secretary Charles Brannan in 1951. Curtis in 1952 called for the resignation of former Sen. J. Howard McGrath (D R.I. 1946-49) as Attorney General, saying McGrath "should be the subject of investigation and cleanup efforts, not in charge of them."

Early in his House career, Curtis joined the Congressional "economy bloc". In 1952, he offered successful amendments that cut \$78.5 million from various appropriation bills; in 1951, the figure was \$15 million.

In 1958, Curtis said in House floor debate that the investigation of Bernard Goldfine, the Boston industrialist, had been mishandled by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Legislative Oversight Subcommittee, which, he said, lacked the proper investigative authority and had violated rules against defamatory testimony. He was unsuccessful, however, in opposing a contempt of Congress citation for Goldfine.

Curtis is respected in the House for his knowledge of economics and his debating ability. In 1959 he was a founder of "The Committee of 15" or "The Response Committee", a group of 15 conservative Republicans who organized to answer Democratic charges against the GOP

on the House floor. On March 11, 1959, Curtis replied to Democratic comparisons of the 1958 and 1954 recessions to the 1934 depression, by saying it was "dangerous politically and economically," to indulge in such "scare talk" when Democratic statements did not agree with the record. Curtis outlined a broad program of selected tax relief for small businessmen, teachers, persons with fluctuating incomes and others to counter Democratic proposals for major across-the-board income-tax reductions and large-scale public works programs. Curtis said that the tax reduction program he presented would result in more jobs in the long run.

Economic Views

At the beginning of the 1960 session, Curtis was one of seven House members who spoke to outline the "challenge of the 1960s" and to explain why the GOP was the best-prepared party to meet it. Curtis Jan. 25 said the Republican approach to economic challenges "rests upon the conviction that inflation is not only unnecessary, it is evil, unjust...undermining the precious rights of our countrymen." Curtis said that in economic competition with the Soviet Union, the United States would have to expand its freedoms.

Curtis said the greatest enemies of free enterprise were "inflationary monopolies of business or unions, inflexible Government straitjackets, archaic and unjustified subsidies and unsound monetary policies".

Curtis criticized Democratic policy which, he said, advocated heavy Government spending and yet "cries out against 'tight money' and the cost to the citizen of financing of the federal debt on the other hand.... There is one basic answer to tight money and high interest rates, and that is to cut down on the demand for money." Curtis said, "The federal debt constitutes the greatest demand on the money market today.... It is the size of the federal debt that is the greatest cause of 'tight money' and high interest rates. And those who are opposed to tight money and high interest rates, and the Republican party is, can show it by cutting down on federal expenditures wherever possible. The Democratic party -- as a party -- has demonstrated complete disunity on this important issue."

Curtis listed the following "potentials" for "enlarged economic freedom and prosperity for our children:" (1) wise budget management, that is, wise taxing and spending programs to compile a surplus during good business times to use as a recovery stimulus during hard times; (2) sound money management that would retain the "integrity and nonpartisan position of the Federal Reserve System"; (3) sound debt management, involving the conversion of the national debt from short-term to long-term securities; (4) enlargement of the incentive system by "wise reform" of the corporate tax structure to promote new investments, create more jobs and increase federal revenues (reform of the personal income tax structure, he said, would "stimulate untold individual creativity throughout the Nation"); (5) restoration of the mobility of capital and labor.

Voting Record

On key roll-call votes since he entered Congress, Curtis:

1951 -- Voted for the reciprocal trade extension act and against a bill providing \$5,691,000,000 additional revenue annually.

1952 -- Paired for the Mutual Security Act; voted to override President Truman's veto of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act.

1953 -- Voted to recommit the excess-profits tax extension bill with instructions to give certain corporations more leeway in calculating their excess profits; voted for the tidelands oil bill and for raising the national debt ceiling from \$275 billion to \$290 billion.

1954 -- Voted to allow wiretapping evidence to be used in court under special conditions; against a move to add authorizations for 35,000 new housing starts annually in fiscal 1955 through 1958 to the housing bill; against recommitment of a bill for federal reinsurance of private health insurance plans; paired for the reciprocal trade extension bill.

1955 -- Voted to recommit the reciprocal trade bill with instructions to revise it to require the President to take preventive action when the Tariff Commission ruled that imports were threatening domestic industry; for recommitting an income-tax cut proposal; for the natural gas bill.

1956 -- Voted for the highway-construction bill; for the Powell amendment to the school-aid bill; and for postal-rate increases.

1957 -- Voted for the civil rights bill and against the jury trial amendment; against the Administration-supported school construction assistance bill.

1958 -- Voted for Alaska statehood and for recommitment of the National Defense Education Act; against recommitment of the reciprocal trade extension act; against the farm price-freeze bill; against the labor bill; for recommitment of the Defense Department Reorganization Act with instructions to amend it as requested by President Eisenhower.

1959 -- Announced for Hawaii statehood; voted to substitute the Landrum-Griffin labor bill for the Committee version and for passage of the amended bill; for raising the gasoline tax from 3 cents to 4 cents a gallon and against the revised housing act.

1960 -- Voted for Social Security amendments bill which provided increased benefits under the existing program and authorized a new, low-income, medical care program for the aged; for an amendment reducing coverage and pay increases in the minimum-wage bill; for extending the Sugar Act with a provision to let the President cut the Cuban quota; and against the school-aid bill.

VOTING SCORES

The following Congressional Quarterly statistics, all in terms of percentages, measure how often Curtis voted, how often he went on the record on a roll-call vote; how often he supported or opposed the Presidential position on roll-call votes; how often he voted with and against the majority of his party against the majority of the other party; how often he joined or opposed the stand of other Republicans and Southern Democrats when they formed a coalition against Northern Democrats on roll-call votes. (A blank indicates CQ did not make a study in that year.)

Congress	Voting Participation	On The Record	Presidential Support	Presidential Opposition	Party Unity	Party Opposition	Conservative Coalition Support	Conservative Coalition Opposition
82nd		94%			84%			
83rd	90%	93	76%	18%	84			
84th	88	91	73	19	75	16%		
85th	83	91	55	33	65	21		
1959	85	99	65	19	79	8	55%	36%



Presidential Report

FALLOUT SHELTERS

President Eisenhower July 12 signed the Independent Offices Appropriations Act for fiscal 1961 (HR 11776-PL 86-626), but in so doing called on Congress when it returned in August to appropriate additional funds for fallout shelters in federal buildings. (Weekly Report p. 1189). Following is the complete text of the President's message:

I have today approved HR 11776, the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1961.

In enacting this law the Congress refused to provide recommended funds which would have enabled the General Services Administration at small cost, to include fallout shelters in certain appropriate new and existing federal buildings. In fact, by a general provision the law actually precludes the construction of fallout shelters in Government-owned or leased buildings unless specifically authorized.

It is an aspect of the Federal Government's policy in this area to provide leadership by example. The incorporation of fallout shelters in appropriate new and existing federal buildings is intended to stimulate state and local governments and the public to undertake shelter projects on their own initiative.

State Governors attending a recent White House meeting on civil defense unanimously agreed that providing protection from fallout was an essential requirement of national policy. Last year, in Puerto Rico, and again this year in Montana, the Governors' Conference reached the same conclusion.

The Congress accordingly should appropriate the omitted funds when it convenes again in August. Such positive action would be in the best interests of our national security.

REFUGEE BILL

President Eisenhower July 14 signed a bill (H J Res 397) authorizing the resettlement in the United States of certain refugees under the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. (Weekly Report p. 1188). Following is the complete text of a message the President released on signing the bill:

I have today approved H J Res 397, "To enable the United States to participate in the resettlement of certain refugees, and for other purposes", because of its general merit and the urgent need to accomplish the purposes of the measure. Under this provision, the special authority of the Attorney General to parole into the United States certain refugees could be terminated upon the adoption of a simple resolution to that effect by either house of Congress. The Attorney General has advised me that there is a serious question as to whether this provision is constitutional. Nevertheless, in view of the short period for which this power is given and the improbability that the issue will arise, it is believed that it would be better to defer a determination of the effect of such possible action until it is taken.

PORTSMOUTH WAGE VETO

President Eisenhower July 12 pocket vetoed a bill (S 19) regulating wages for employees of the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard. The bill was introduced Jan. 9, 1959 by Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine), reported (S Rept 306) by the Senate Armed Services Committee May 21, 1959, passed by the Senate May 26, 1959, reported (H Rept 1773) by the House Armed Services Committee June 9, 1960, and passed by the House June 29, 1960. (Weekly Report p. 1252) Following is a complete text of the President's memorandum explaining the pocket veto:

I am withholding my approval from S 19, "To provide a method for regulating and fixing wage rates for employees of Portsmouth, N.H., Naval Shipyard."

My reasons for disapproving an identical enactment of the 85th Congress still apply. This bill, like its predecessor, strikes at the heart of the statutory principle that rates of pay for 673,000 federal wage board employees shall conform, as nearly as is consistent with the public interest, with private rates of pay in the immediate vicinity of the particular federal activity.

This principle is sound. It insures federal employees a fair wage. It insures against the payment of unwarranted hourly rates by the Government. And it insures that federal rates of pay will not upset the economy of the community in which the federal establishment is located.

S 19 would disregard this principle by providing that hourly rates for Portsmouth Naval Shipyard employees should be based on those which obtain, not in Portsmouth, but rather in the Boston industrial complex, 60 miles distant. Private industrial rates are substantially higher in Boston than in Portsmouth -- and therein lies the explanation of the bill.

But why should the Government pay a much higher hourly wage rate than do fair-minded private employers in the Portsmouth area? If the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard were a private establishment, there would be no question of a differential. The going rate for the area would be paid. But because the Government is the employer, and just because it is, there is apparently an expectation that the Government should pay more than these hourly employees in fairness and equity have a right to expect. Further, it is seemingly of little or no concern that in so doing the Government would be departing from sound principle and business practice and would be unsettling the economy of the Portsmouth community.

This kind of legislation -- this expectation of something-for-nothing from the Government just because it is the Government -- weakens our national fabric and with each occurrence leaves it more seriously impaired. The spread of this expectation, and its reflection in an increase of such legislation, are profoundly disturbing for the future of America.

In this one instance, for example, S 19 as a law would provide a ready precedent for the eventual dissolution of the wage board principle and system. The Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in no way presents an unusual situation. Several federal establishments, less distant from Boston than Portsmouth, have lower pay scales than those of the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard.

By no rationale can this bill be justified. Wage disparities exist throughout the United States but under the wage board principle the Government pays the fair and equitable hourly rates of the particular area in which it finds itself -- and so it should.

For these reasons I am unable to approve the bill.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

INDIAN HOSPITAL VETO

President Eisenhower July 14 pocket vetoed a bill (HR 11545) continuing a fixed formula of payment to Bernalillo County, N.M., for the hospital care of Indians, regardless of the number actually receiving care. The bill was introduced April 14, 1960 by Rep. Joseph M. Montoya (D N.M.), reported (H Rept 1955) by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee June 23, 1960, passed by the House July 1, 1960, and passed by the Senate July 2, 1960. Following is the complete text of the President's memorandum explaining his pocket veto:

I am withholding my approval from HR 11545, "To amend the Act of October 31, 1949, with respect to payments to Bernalillo County, N.M., for furnishing hospital care for certain Indians."

A 1949 law authorized the Government to contribute \$1.5 million toward construction of a hospital in Bernalillo County upon Government donated land. In return, the county must make available, when required, at least 100 beds for the care of eligible Indians. Further, the cost of caring for Indians admitted to the hospital was to be paid by the United States and, as an experiment, the Government undertook to guarantee the county a payment at least equal to the cost of operating 80 percent of the beds reserved for Indians irrespective of the number actually hospitalized.

The minimum guarantee provision, previously twice extended and now expired as of June 30, 1960, would be extended for still another year under HR 11545.

Ordinarily in such cases the United States pays for Indian care on the basis of actual hospitalization. Accordingly, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, in reporting to the Congress in 1957 pursuant to the original law, recommended that the

experimental 80 percent minimum guarantee be permitted to expire. The Congress nevertheless extended the guarantee provision for another three years.

Funds for contract hospital care should be available for expenditure wherever the health needs of Indian patients so require, and no portion of them should be mandatorily tied to a single contract facility without regard to actual need or use. Moreover, because other Government service contracts for Indian care do not include a minimum payment guarantee, it would be highly inequitable to continue this provision solely for the Bernalillo County Hospital.

Finally, the completion of other facilities now under construction will in all likelihood reduce the number of Indian patients at Bernalillo Hospital and the bill would thus mean unnecessary expense to the Government and without any corresponding advantage, either to the Government or to this program.

For these reasons, I am unable to approve this bill.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

PRIVATE BILL VETO

President Eisenhower July 14 released a memorandum of disapproval explaining his pocket veto of the following private bill:

• HR 4546 -- To provide a 20-year civil service retirement credit for Margaret P. Copin, a former Treasury Department employee. The claimant was employed for a total period of 20 years and 29 days, but adjustments for a leave of absence in 1922 left her 22 days short of a 20-year credit, and thus ineligible for an immediate reduced retirement annuity, when disability annuity payments she was receiving were terminated in 1958. She was not eligible for a regular retirement annuity until 1964, when she reached age 62, and the difference in the value of the immediate and age 62 retirement annuities, based on life expectancy, was \$4,200. HR 4546 would have credited her with the additional 22 days necessary to receive the immediate annuity. The President said there was "no valid justification" for according the claimant a "favored position" and to do so would be "highly discriminatory and contrary to the principles of fair play and equality of treatment which are basic to sound personnel administration". HR 4546 was introduced Feb. 16, 1959 by Rep. Joel T. Broyhill (R Va.), reported (H Rept 1093) by the House Judiciary Committee Aug. 31, 1959, passed by the House Sept. 8, 1959, reported (S Rept 1819) by the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee June 30, 1960, passed, amended, by the Senate July 2, 1960. The House agreed to the Senate amendments July 2, 1960 and the President pocket vetoed the bill July 14, 1960.

OTHER STATEMENTS

Other recent public statements by President Eisenhower:

July 6 -- Proclamation of Cuban sugar quota for the balance of 1960.

July 6 -- Amendment of Executive Order 10810 regarding travel allowances for Veterans' Administration beneficiaries traveling to receive vocational rehabilitation or health care.

July 6 -- Announcement that the President concurred in a U.S. Tariff Commission finding that there was not sufficient reason to investigate whether the tariff should be reduced on imports of clinical thermometers.

July 9 -- Acceptance of resignation of Andrew Downey Orrick as a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

July 13 -- Telegram to Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), in reply to a telegram from Mansfield suggesting that the RB-47 airplane incident be taken before the United Nations Security Council, explaining that the U.S. had contemplated recourse to the Security Council only after trying bilateral negotiations with the Soviet Union pursuant to the UN Charter. The President noted that the U.S. July 12 had proposed to the Soviet government that a joint investigation be made. However, he said the U.S. welcomed Security Council consideration of the question and would make use of the opportunity to focus world attention on the Soviet Union's "lawless actions and reckless threats".

July 14 -- Proclamation authorizing the Secretary of State to invite such foreign nations as he deemed appropriate to participate in the 1960 Pacific Festival at San Francisco, Sept. 9-18.

July 18 -- Proclamation designating the week beginning July 17 as Captive Nations Week. (Weekly Report p. 783)

Capitol Briefs

TEAMSTER MONITORS

Martin F. O'Donoghue July 15 resigned as chairman of the Teamsters Union board of monitors, a job he had held since May 1958. In a letter of resignation to Federal District Judge F. Dickinson Letts, who established the monitors, O'Donoghue cited "urgent personal reasons" for his step and also said he regretted the board "has made little or no progress" in "cleaning up corrupt influences within the Teamsters Union." He blamed the lack of progress on "bad faith" and "delaying tactics" by Teamsters president James R. Hoffa and other union officials. (Weekly Report p. 992)

Godfrey P. Schmidt, formerly a monitor and attorney for insurgent rank-and-file union members, July 18 filed a petition with Letts asking removal from the board of William E. Bufalino, the union's representative. Schmidt said Bufalino's appointment was part of a plot by Hoffa to stall the board's work. He also charged that Bufalino and Jacob Kossman, a Hoffa attorney, approached him in April and offered to accept any settlement of union affairs if Hoffa was retained as president. Bufalino issued a July 19 statement denying the charges. (Weekly Report p. 944)

SUGAR

Four United States sugar refiners July 19 reported paying the highest price for sugar since 1951 -- 6.7 cents per pound. The high price was attributed to the reduction in the 1960 Cuban sugar quota which has yet had not been made up by increased imports from the Philippines and other countries. (Weekly Report p. 1181)

In other sugar developments, Cuba July 18 announced the sale of 700,000 tons of sugar to the Soviet Union at 3.25 cents per pound.

HOUSING FOR ELDERLY

Housing Administrator Norman P. Mason July 18 ordered what he described as a rapid start on a new federal program to provide direct loans for housing for the elderly. The program was authorized by the Housing Act of 1959 (PL 86-372) and financing became available July 12 when President Eisenhower signed the Independent Offices Appropriation Act for fiscal 1961 (HR 11776 -- PL 86-626) providing an initial \$20 million for the program's revolving fund. Mason announced the establishment of a new division within the Housing and Home Finance Agency to manage the program. (1959 Almanac p. 245; Weekly Report p. 1189)

RECESS APPOINTMENTS

President Eisenhower made the following recess appointments:

Harold P. Tyler, as Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Rights Division; July 13.

Robert A. Bicks, as Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust Division; July 13.

Paul A. Sweeney, as a member of the Federal Power Commission for the remainder of the term expiring June 22, 1963; July 13.

Charles H. King, a Republican, as a member of the Federal Communications Commission for the remainder of the term expiring June 30, 1961; July 13.

(For Public Laws, see p. 1329)

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE | 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS | Astronautics & Atomic Energy |
| 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE | Commemorative |
| Education & Housing | Congress, Constitution, |
| Health & Welfare | Civil Rights |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY | Government Operations |
| Immigration | Indians, D.C., Territories |
| International Affairs | Judicial Procedures |
| 5. LABOR | Lands, Public Works, Resources |
| 6. MILITARY & VETERANS | Post Office & Civil Service |
| Armed Services & Defense | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY |
| Veterans | Business & Commerce |
| | Taxes & Tariffs |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are usually cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

Tally of Bills

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 86th Congress from Jan. 6, 1959 through June 25, 1960.

	Senate	House
Bills	3,747	12,822
Joint Resolutions	210	771
Concurrent		
Resolutions	110	704
Simple Resolutions	345	578
TOTAL	4,412	14,875

Public bills listed this week:

Bills S 3679 - 3747
HR 12727 - 12822

Resolutions

S J Res 209 - 210
S Con Res - none
S Res 339 - 345
H J Res 765 - 771
H Con Res 703 - 704
H Res 565 - 578

1. Agriculture

SENATE

- S 3700 -- Amend National School Lunch Act to provide number of meals served to schoolchildren in a state participating in program be considered in determining apportionment of funds. LONG (D Hawaii) -- 6/20/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 3716 -- Delay for 60 days in limited cases applicability of law re humane slaughter of livestock. JORDAN (D N.C.) -- 6/22/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

HOUSE

- HR 12750 -- Authorize an appropriation for special milk program for children for fiscal years 1962 and 1963. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 6/21/60 -- Agriculture.
- HR 12759 -- Amend title V of Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended. SISK (D Calif.) -- 6/21/60 -- Agriculture.
- HR 12773 -- Authorize a program of balanced agricultural production; assure producers a fair economic return and consumers an adequate supply of commodities at fair prices and conserve soil, water, and wildlife resources. WOLF (D Iowa) -- 6/22/60 -- Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

HOUSE

- HR 12740 -- Make supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1961. THOMAS (D Texas) -- 6/20/60 -- Appropriations.
- H J Res 765 -- Make supplemental appropriation for Department of Labor for fiscal year ending June 30, 1960. THOMAS (D Texas) -- 6/20/60 -- Appropriations.

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION AND HOUSING

SENATE

- S 3706 -- Establish a medal known as Presidential Medal for Civilian Achievement to provide recognition for persons who had made outstanding contributions in the arts, sciences, and related fields. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 6/21/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 12745 -- Amend section 701 of Housing Act of 1954 (re urban planning grants), and title II of the Housing Amendments of 1955 (re public facility loans), to assist state and local governments in improving mass transportation services in metropolitan areas. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 6/21/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HEALTH AND WELFARE

SENATE

- S 3712 -- Re effective date of qualification of Pipe and Refrigeration Fitters Local 537 pension fund as a qualified trust under section 401(a) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954. KENNEDY (D Mass.) -- 6/21/60 -- Finance.
- S 3725 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act and Internal Revenue Code to increase minimum insurance benefits; increase amount of earnings upon which such benefits are based; increase amount of such benefits payable to widows, widowers, and parents; increase amount of earnings permitted without loss of benefits. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) -- 6/23/60 -- Finance.
- S 3745 -- Provide a register in Department of Commerce to list names of persons who have had their motor vehicle operator's licenses revoked. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Case (R N.J.), Schoeppel (R Kan.), Keating (R N.Y.), Morse (D Ore.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Javits (R N.Y.), Scott (R Pa.) -- 6/24/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE

- HR 12757 -- Similar to HR 12587. OLIVER (D Maine) -- 6/21/60.
- HR 12760 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase from \$1,200 to \$2,400 amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 6/21/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 12774 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to permit payment of disability insurance benefits to an individual otherwise qualified therefor, from the beginning of disability. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 6/22/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 12777 -- Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended, to provide increased benefits in disabling injuries. ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 6/22/60 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 12806 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 by adding new chapter; establish a sickness insurance account re railroad employees, and amend Social Security Act. HENDERSON (R Ohio) -- 6/24/60 -- Ways and Means.

- HR 12807 -- Provide in certain cases for payment of additional monthly insurance benefits under title II of Social Security Act to dependents of a disabled individual, where timely application for such benefits was in effect prevented by delays in final determination of such individual's disability. HENDERSON (R Ohio) -- 6/24/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 12809 -- Authorize a refund of social security taxes and cancellation of any wage credits resulting for a nonresident alien who is in the U.S. for a period of 5 years or less to obtain education or training. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 6/24/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 12812 -- Assist areas to develop and maintain stable and diversified economies by a program of financial and technical assistance and otherwise. MOORE (R W.Va.) -- 6/24/60 -- Banking and Currency.

4. Foreign Policy

IMMIGRATION

HOUSE

- HR 12786 -- Amend section 205(c) of Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for denial by Attorney General of any petition for nonquota status or preference with respect to certain aliens claiming such status or preference by reason of marriage to a citizen of the U.S. or to an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence. HENDERSON (R Ohio) -- 6/23/60 -- Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SENATE

- S J Res 210 -- Determine U.S. participation in New York World's Fair to be held at New York City in 1964 and 1965. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Keating (R N.Y.) -- 6/22/60 -- Foreign Relations.
- S Res 340 -- Create an International Food and Raw Materials Reserve. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 6/22/60 -- Foreign Relations.

HOUSE

- HR 12729 -- Construct permanent museum of science and industry at New York World's Fair of 1964. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 6/20/60 -- House Administration.
- HR 12794 -- Provide additional information be included in certain reports re use of foreign currencies. BURLESON (D Texas) -- 6/23/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
- HR 12795 -- Provide additional information re use of foreign currency be submitted to Committee on House Administration of House of Representatives. BURLESON (D Texas) -- 6/23/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
- H J Res 768 -- Determine U.S. participation in New York World's Fair to be held at New York City in 1964 and 1965. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/22/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
- H J Res 769 -- Similar to H J Res 768. DELANEY (D N.Y.) -- 6/22/60.
- H J Res 770 -- Similar to H J Res 768. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 6/22/60.
- H J Res 771 -- Similar to H J Res 768. MILLER (R N.Y.) -- 6/22/60.
- H Con Res 704 -- Express sense of Congress that Secretary of State promptly request a meeting of consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs be called in accordance with Charter of Organization of American States to consider measures necessary for common defense against aggressive activities of international communism. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 6/24/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

HOUSE

- HR 12822 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of interstate retail enterprises, to increase minimum wage to \$1.15 an hour. AYRES (R Ohio) -- 6/25/60 -- Education and Labor.

6. Military and Veterans

ARMED SERVICES AND DEFENSE

SENATE

- S 3705 -- Amend title 38, USC, to provide benefits for members of Armed Forces killed or wounded in disturbances other than a state of war. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 6/20/60 -- Finance.
- S 3709 -- Convey certain real property to Myrtle Beach, S.C., for National Guard purposes. THURMOND (D S.C.) -- 6/21/60 -- Armed Services.
- S 3733 -- Place Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps graduates (Regulars) in a status comparable with U.S. Naval Academy graduates. THURMOND (D S.C.) -- 6/23/60 -- Calendar.
- S 3734 -- Amend section 6387 (b), title 10, U.S.C., re definition of total commissioned service of officers of naval service. STENNIS (D Miss.) -- 6/23/60 -- Calendar.

- S 3746 -- Amend title 10, U.S.C., to authorize certain persons to administer oaths and perform notarial acts for persons serving with, employed by, or accompanying Armed Forces outside the U.S. ERVIN (D N.C.) -- 6/24/60 -- Calendar.

HOUSE

- HR 12733 -- Amend act of Sept. 21, 1959, to convey real property of the U.S. to county of Sacramento, Calif. MOSS (D Calif.) -- 6/20/60 -- Armed Services.
- HR 12752 -- Amend section 1478, title 10, USC. VAN PELT (R Wis.) -- 6/21/60 -- Armed Services.
- HR 12753 -- Amend Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 to require registration of additional persons disseminating political propaganda in the U.S. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 6/21/60 -- Un-American Activities.
- HR 12793 -- Amend Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 to prohibit members of Communist Party from appearing as counsel before executive departments, congressional committees, or certain courts of the U.S. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 6/23/60 -- Un-American Activities.

VETERANS

HOUSE

- HR 12728 -- Amend title 38, USC, to liberalize income limitations applicable to payment of pension to World War I veterans. GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 6/20/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 12751 -- Amend chapter 11, title 38, USC re medical questions in veterans' claims. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 6/21/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 12796 -- Amend section 503, title 38, USC, to provide that, at election of beneficiary, lump-sum payments of past due monthly payments be considered income for months for which due. MOORE (R W.Va.) -- 6/23/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- H J Res 767 -- Provide for a study by Veterans Administration of problems of veterans, elderly, chronically ill, or otherwise handicapped; establish pilot project of assistance to veterans' organizations operating convalescent centers for disabled veterans. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 6/21/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

ASTRONAUTICS AND ATOMIC ENERGY

NO INTRODUCTIONS

COMMEMORATIVE

SENATE

- S J Res 209 -- Establish annual National Forest Products Week. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 6/20/60 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 12797 -- Strike medals in commemoration of 100th anniversary of founding of Idaho as a Territory. FFOST (D Idaho) -- 6/23/60 -- Banking and Currency.
- H J Res 766 -- Designate week commencing Oct. 2, 1960, "National Public Works Week." LOSER (D Tenn.) -- 6/20/60 -- Judiciary.

CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

SENATE

- S Res 339 -- Re death of Hon. Douglas H. Elliott, late a Representative from the state of Pennsylvania. SCOTT (R Pa.), Clark (D Pa.) -- 6/20/60 -- Agreed.

HOUSE

- HR 12727 -- Amend act of Oct. 2, 1888, and repeal act of March 4, 1911, re payments from contingent fund of House of Representatives. MACK (D Ill.) -- 6/20/60 -- House Administration.
- HR 12730 -- Similar to HR 12706. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 6/20/60.
- HR 12746 -- Similar to HR 12628. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 6/21/60.
- HR 12769 -- Similar to HR 12628. BASS (R N.H.) -- 6/22/60.
- HR 12805 -- Similar to HR 12706. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 6/24/60.
- H Con Res 703 -- Print as a House document "Volume 1: Number of Inhabitants of the 1960 Census of Population"; provide additional copies. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 6/21/60 -- House Administration.
- H Res 566 -- Re death of Hon. Douglas H. Elliott, a Representative from Pennsylvania. FENTON (R Pa.) -- 6/20/60 -- Agreed.
- H Res 578 -- Print additional copies of House Report No. 2712 of the 85th Congress, 2nd session, a survey and handbook of Government programs in international education. DAWSON (D Ill.) -- 6/25/60 -- House Administration.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

SENATE

- S 3719 -- Authorize an additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce, MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 6/22/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 3726 -- Eliminate discriminatory employment practices for reasons of age, by Federal Government contractors and subcontractors. McNAMARA (D Mich.), Clark (D Pa.), Randolph (D W.Va.) -- 6/23/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 3736 -- Create a Commission on Noxious and Obscene Matters and Materials. MUNDT (R S.D.), Scott (R Pa.), Green (D R.I.), Prouty (R Vt.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Bible (D Nev.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Bush (R Conn.), Moss (D Utah), Keating (R N.Y.), Schoepel (R Kan.), Fong (R Hawaii), Bridges (R N.H.), Murray (D Mont.), Young (R N.D.), Bennett (R Utah), Cooper (R Ky.), Allott (R Colo.), Javits (R N.Y.), Case (R N.J.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Holland (D Fla.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Thurmond (D S.C.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Smathers (D Fla.), Carroll (D Colo.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Curtis (R Neb.), Dworshak (R Idaho) -- 6/24/60 -- Government Operations.
- S 3747 -- Amend section 303(c) of Career Compensation Act of 1949 by imposing certain limitations on transportation of household effects. BYRD (D Va.) -- 6/24/60 -- Calendar.
- S Res 338 -- Re tenure of office of individuals appointed to administrative and policymaking posts in the Federal Government. JACKSON (D Wash.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Muskie (D Maine), Mundt (R S.D.), Javits (R N.Y.) -- 6/20/60 -- Government Operations.

HOUSE

- HR 12731 -- Promote efficient, fair, and independent operation of Civil Aeronautics Board, Federal Communications Commission, Federal Power Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Interstate Commerce Commission, and Securities and Exchange Commission. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 6/20/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 12743 -- Prescribe policy and procedure in construction contracts made by executive agencies. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 6/20/60 -- Judiciary.
- HR 12747 -- Increase salaries of assistant U.S. attorneys and others appointed by Attorney General. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 6/21/60 -- Judiciary.
- HR 12749 -- Issue savings bonus bonds. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 6/21/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 12772 -- Create a "Commission on Noxious Printed and Pictured Material". OLIVER (D Maine.) -- 6/22/60 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 12813 -- Amend Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, to provide retirement of public debt by setting aside first 5 percent of the budget receipts of the U.S. for each fiscal year for sole purpose of retirement of obligations counted as part of public debt. MCGINLEY (D Neb.) -- 6/24/60 -- Government Operations.

INDIANS, D.C., TERRITORIES

SENATE

- S 3701 -- Set aside certain lands in Washington for Indians of Quinalt Tribe. JACKSON (D Wash.) -- 6/20/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 3713 -- Increase salaries of officers and members of Metropolitan Police force, and Fire Department of District of Columbia, U.S. Park Police and White House Police. BEALL (R Md.), Bible (D Nev.), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 6/22/60 -- District of Columbia.
- S 3727 -- Provide for bonding of persons engaging in repair, remodeling, alteration, conversion, or modernization of residential property; impose limitations on assertion of mechanics' liens where payment has been made for such. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 6/23/60 -- District of Columbia.
- S 3728 -- Amend the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 6/23/60 -- District of Columbia.
- S 3729 -- Authorize Board of Parole of District of Columbia to discharge a parolee from supervision prior to expiration of maximum term or terms for which he was sentenced. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 6/23/60 -- District of Columbia.
- S 3730 -- Establish Juvenile Division within District of Columbia Youth Correctional Center; authorize judge of Juvenile Court of District of Columbia to commit to such, subject to Juvenile Court Act, children 15 years of age or older. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 6/23/60 -- District of Columbia.
- S 3739 -- Amend District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955, as amended. FREAR (D Del.) -- 6/24/60 -- Calendar.

HOUSE

- HR 12744 -- Repeal provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 5 of 1952 re Real Estate Commission of District of Columbia. DOWDY (D Texas) (by request) -- 6/21/60 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 12748 -- Authorize Commissioners of District of Columbia to transfer from the U.S. to District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency title to certain real property. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 6/21/60 -- District of Columbia.

- HR 12761 -- Provide for bonding of persons engaging in repair, remodeling, alteration, conversion, or modernization of residential property; impose limitations on assertion of mechanics' liens where payment has been made for work in connection with such. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 6/21/60 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 12771 -- Allocate costs on Wapato-Satus unit of Wapato Indian irrigation project. MAY (R Wash.) -- 6/22/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 12775 -- Increase relief or retirement compensation of certain former members of Metropolitan Police force, Fire Department of District of Columbia, U.S. Park Police force, White House Police force, and U.S. Secret Service; and of their widows, widowers, and children. DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 5/22/60 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 12779 -- Increase salaries of officers and members of Metropolitan Police Force, Fire Department of District of Columbia, U.S. Park Police and White House Police. DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 6/22/60 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 12784 -- Similar to HR 12779. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 6/23/60.
- HR 12785 -- Similar to HR 12775. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 6/23/60.
- HR 12811 -- Convey properties to Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. FERNOS-ISERN (Pop. Dem. P.R.) -- 6/24/60 -- Government Operations.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

SENATE

- S 3721 -- Amend section 371, title 28, USC, to provide an alternative plan for retirement of justices and judges of the U.S. having 10 or more years' service, after attainment of age 65. KEATING (R N.Y.) (by request) -- 6/22/60 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 12754 -- Relieve certain members of Armed Forces from liability to repay to the U.S. payments erroneously made to them. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 6/21/60 -- Judiciary.
- HR 12755 -- Amend section 960, title 18, USC. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/21/60 -- Judiciary.

LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, RESOURCES

SENATE

- S 3708 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to sell reserved phosphate interests of U.S. in lands in Florida to record owners of the surface. HOLLAND (D Fla.) -- 6/21/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 3710 -- Withdraw from public domain certain lands in Granite Creek Area, Alaska, for use by Dept. of Army at Fort Greely, Alaska. MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 6/21/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 3711 -- Withdraw from public domain certain lands in Big Delta Area, Alaska, for continued use by Dept. of Army at Fort Greely. MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 6/21/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 3717 -- Enlarge Arlington National Cemetery; provide land therein be reserved for interment of persons who have served with great distinction and valor in Armed Forces of the U.S. MUSKIE (D Maine), Anderson (D N.M.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Beall (R Md.), Capehart (R Ind.), Case (R S.D.), Dodd (D Conn.), Douglas (D Ill.), Ervin (D N.C.), Fong (R Hawaii), Green (D R.I.), Gruening (D Alaska), Humphrey (D Minn.), Javits (R N.Y.), Keating (R N.Y.), Lusk (D Ore.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Moss (D Utah), Morse (D Ore.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Symington (D Mo.), Young (R N.D.), McGee (D Wyo.), Stennis (D Miss.) -- 6/22/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 3720 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to sell reserved phosphate interests of the U.S. in lands in Florida to the record owners of the surface. HOLLAND (D Fla.) -- 6/22/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 3731 -- Modify John Day lock and dam project, Oregon; authorize Secretary of Army to raise level of a portion of Umatilla, Ore.; convey the filled lands to the municipality. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 6/23/60 -- Public Works.
- S 3732 -- Reimburse Arlington, Ore. for loss of taxes on certain property acquired by the U.S. in John Day Dam project. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 6/23/60 -- Judiciary.
- S 3740 -- Convey certain lands which are a part of Fort Baker Military Reservation in California to California. ENGLE (D Calif.), Kuchel (R Calif.) -- 6/24/60 -- Government Operations.
- S 3742 -- Withdraw from public domain certain lands in Ladd-Eielson area, Alaska, for use by Dept. of Army as Yukon Command Training Site, Alaska. MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 6/24/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 3743 -- Repeal act of Oct. 22, 1919 (41 Stat. 293; 43 U.S.C., 351-355, 357-360), and Act of Sept. 22, 1922 (ch. 400, 42 Stat. 1012; 43 U.S.C., 356); require entrymen of lands in Nevada under Desert Land Act be resident citizens of Nevada. MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 6/24/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 3744 -- Amend act of July 14, 1954, providing for conveyance of certain lands to Armory Board of Florida. HOLLAND (D Fla.) -- 6/24/60 -- Armed Services.

HOUSE

- HR 12776 -- Enlarge Arlington National Cemetery and provide land therein be reserved for interment of persons who have served with greatest distinction and valor in Armed Forces of the U.S. MITCHELL (D Ga.) -- 6/22/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 12780 -- Similar to HR 12452. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 6/22/60.
- HR 12787 -- Provide that grave of Anna Ella Carroll at old Trinity Church, Cambridge, Md., be a national shrine. JOHNSON (D Md.) -- 6/23/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 12791 -- Modify John Day lock and dam project, Oregon; authorize Secretary of Army to raise level of a portion of Umatilla, Ore., and convey the filled lands to the municipality. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 6/23/60 -- Public Works.
- HR 12792 -- Reimburse Arlington, Ore., for loss of taxes on certain property acquired by the U.S. in the John Day Dam project. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 6/23/60 -- Public Works.
- HR 12798 -- Convey certain lands which are part of Fort Baker Military Reservation in California to California. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 6/23/60 -- Government Operations.
- HR 12808 -- Authorize erection of a memorial in District of Columbia to Gen. John J. Pershing. HULL (D Mo.) -- 6/24/60 -- House Administration.
- HR 12810 -- Amend title III of act of March 3, 1933, commonly referred to as the Buy American Act, re determining when cost of articles, materials, or supplies is unreasonable. BROCK (D Neb.) -- 6/24/60 -- Public Works.
- H Res 567 -- Express sense of House of Representatives re administration by Secretary of Commerce of Federal-aid highway program. BARING (D Nev.) -- 6/22/60 -- Public Works.
- H Res 568 -- Similar to H Res 567. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 6/22/60.

POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

HOUSE

- HR 12732 -- Provide to maximum extent practicable, postage rates for second-class and third-class mail cover costs. HECHLER (D W.Va.) -- 6/20/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 12734 -- Amend title 39, USC, postal service. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 6/20/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 12741 -- Provide a reduced third-class (bulk) mail rate for local mailings of small business. ANDERSEN (R Minn.) -- 6/21/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 12790 -- Provide free post office boxes to patrons without delivery service. PROKOP (D Pa.) -- 6/23/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS AND COMMERCE

SENATE

- S 3702 -- Amend section 14(b) of Federal Reserve Act, as amended, to extend for 2 years authority of Federal Reserve banks to purchase U.S. obligations directly from Treasury. ROBERTSON (D Va.) -- 6/20/60 -- Banking and Currency.
- S 3714 -- Adjust accounts of outstanding old series currency. ROBERTSON (D Va.) -- 6/22/60 -- Banking and Currency.
- S 3715 -- Establish a country industrial agent program. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 6/22/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE

- HR 12788 -- Amend Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to provide for certification of air freight forwarders. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 6/23/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 12789 -- Amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to clarify status of air freight forwarders as air carriers. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 6/23/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

HOUSE

- HR 12742 -- Amend definition of a small business corporation for purposes of subchapter S of chapter 1 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954. BOGGS (D La.) -- 6/21/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 12756 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 re clinical thermometers. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 6/21/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 12758 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit tax-exempt organizations to engage in activities to influence legislation directly relevant to purposes which qualify for tax exception, without losing certain benefits. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 6/21/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 12770 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for loss of earnings resulting from jury duty. FARBERSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 6/22/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 12778 -- Re application of section 481 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to taxable years to which Internal Revenue Code of 1939 applies. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 6/22/60 -- Ways and Means.

PUBLIC LAWS

Public Law 86-521

- S 1358 -- Authorize headquarters site for Mount Rainier National Park near Ashford, Washington. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 3/10/59 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 9, 1959. Senate passed June 12, 1959. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 14, 1960. House passed, amended, May 12, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments June 10, 1960. President signed June 27, 1960.

Public Law 86-522

- S 2954 -- Exempt from District of Columbia income tax certain aliens employed by international organizations. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 2/1/60 -- Senate District of Columbia reported June 6, 1960. Senate passed June 8, 1960. House District of Columbia reported June 10, 1960. House passed June 13, 1960. President signed June 27, 1960.

Public Law 86-523

- S 1185 -- Provide for preservation of historical and archeological data which otherwise might be lost as a result of construction of dams. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) and Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 2/26/59 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 9, 1959. Senate passed June 12, 1959. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 15, 1960. House passed, amended, May 4, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments June 10, 1960. President signed June 27, 1960.

Public Law 86-524

- S 2327 -- Re registration of births in District of Columbia. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 7/2/59 -- Senate District of Columbia reported Sept. 8, 1959. Senate passed Sept. 10, 1959. House District of Columbia reported June 7, 1960. House passed June 13, 1960. President signed June 27, 1960.

Public Law 86-525

- S 2439 -- Re retirement of District of Columbia teachers. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 7/23/59 -- Senate District of Columbia reported Sept. 8, 1959. Senate passed Sept. 10, 1959. House District of Columbia reported June 7, 1960. House passed June 13, 1960. President signed June 27, 1960.

Public Law 86-526

- HR 10183 -- Re regulation of fire, marine and casualty insurance in the District of Columbia. AYERS (R Ohio) -- 2/4/60 -- House District of Columbia reported March 2, 1960. House passed March 28, 1960. Senate District of Columbia reported June 6, 1960. Senate passed, amended, June 8, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments June 13, 1960. President signed June 27, 1960.

Public Law 86-527

- S J Res 42 -- Re development of Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. BIBLE (D Nev.) and others -- 2/2/59 -- Senate District of Columbia reported June 30, 1959. Senate passed July 6, 1959. House District of Columbia reported June 7, 1960. House passed June 13, 1960. President signed June 27, 1960.

Public Law 86-528

- HR 10000 -- Re District of Columbia inheritance taxes. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 1/27/60 -- House District of Columbia reported March 3, 1960. House passed March 28, 1960. Senate District of Columbia reported June 6, 1960. Senate passed, amended, June 8, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments June 13, 1960. President signed June 27, 1960.

Public Law 86-529

- S 1892 -- Authorize construction and maintenance of Norman, Okla. project. KERR (D Okla.) and Monroney (D Okla.) -- 5/11/59 -- Senate Interior

and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 2, 1959. Senate passed Sept. 9, 1959. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 24, 1960. House passed, amended, June 1, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments June 2, 1960. President signed June 27, 1960.

Public Law 86-530

HR 10684 -- Re mortality tables for the District of Columbia. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 2/25/60 -- House District of Columbia reported May 24, 1960. House passed March 28, 1960. Senate District of Columbia reported June 6, 1960. Senate passed, amended, June 8, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments June 13, 1960. President signed June 27, 1960.

Public Law 86-531

HR 10761 -- Re representation of indigents in District of Columbia courts. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 2/29/60 -- House District of Columbia reported March 9, 1960. House passed March 28, 1960. Senate District of Columbia reported June 6, 1960. Senate passed, amended, June 8, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments June 13, 1960. President signed June 27, 1960.

Public Law 86-532

HR 12117 -- Appropriations for Agriculture Department and Farm Credit Administration for fiscal 1961. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 5/6/60 -- House Appropriations reported May 6, 1960. House passed May 11, 1960. Senate Appropriations reported May 20, 1960. Senate passed, amended, May 24, 1960. House and Senate agreed to conference report June 15, 1960. President signed June 29, 1960.

Public Law 86-533

S 899 -- Provide for the discontinuance of certain reports to Congress previously required of various agencies of the Executive Branch. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 2/3/59 -- Senate Government Operations reported March 25, 1959. Senate passed April 10, 1959. House Government Operations reported April 13, 1960. House passed, amended, April 19, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments June 18, 1960. President signed June 29, 1960.

Public Law 86-534

H J Res 696 (S J Res 187) -- Designate Sept. 1960 as National Wool Month. McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 4/25/60 -- House passed June 16, 1960. (Senate Judiciary reported S J Res 187 June 6, 1960.) Senate passed June 18, 1960. President signed June 29, 1960.

Public Law 86-535

H J Res 765 -- Supplemental appropriations for Labor Department for fiscal 1960. THOMAS (D Texas) -- 6/20/60 -- House Appropriations reported June 20, 1960. House passed June 21, 1960. Senate passed June 21, 1960. President signed June 29, 1960.

Public Law 86-536

HR 5738 -- Re public wharf in Waukegan Harbor, Ill. CHURCH (R Ill.) -- 3/17/59 -- House Public Works reported Sept. 5, 1959. House passed Sept. 9, 1959. Senate Armed Services reported June 2, 1960. Senate passed June 18, 1960. President signed June 29, 1960.

Public Law 86-537

HR 7480 -- Amend Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act re labelling of pesticide chemicals. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 6/1/59 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 11, 1960. House passed May 16, 1960. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 10, 1960. Senate passed June 18, 1960. President signed June 29, 1960.

Public Law 86-538

HR 5850 -- Provide relief for sewer damages for Ford City, Pa. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 3/19/59 -- House Judiciary reported March 3, 1960. House passed May 2, 1960. Senate Judiciary reported June 13, 1960. Senate passed June 18, 1960. President signed June 29, 1960.

Public Law 86-539

HR 6456 -- Re payment of debts out of compensation of trust land on Lower Brule Sioux Reservation. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 4/16/59 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 1, 1960. House passed June 6, 1960. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 14, 1960. Senate passed June 18, 1960. President signed June 29, 1960.

Public Law 86-540

HR 10639 -- Re roll of members of Otoe and Missouri Tribe. BELCHER (R Okla.) -- 2/25/60 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 25, 1960. House passed June 6, 1960. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 14, 1960. Senate passed June 18, 1960. President signed June 29, 1960.

Public Law 86-541

HR 6479 -- Convey certain U.S. property to Highland Falls, N.Y. ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) -- 4/16/59 -- House Armed Services reported April 13, 1960. House passed April 19, 1960. Senate Armed Services reported June 16, 1960. Senate passed, amended, June 18, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments June 22, 1960. President signed June 29, 1960.

Public Law 86-542

HR 10840 -- Re dual rate shipping contract agreements. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 3/2/60 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported March 16, 1960. House passed March 21, 1960. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 1, 1960. Senate passed June 8, 1960. President signed June 29, 1960.

Public Law 86-543

HR 6498 -- Re certain payments to Standing Rock Sioux Reservation. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 4/20/59 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 1, 1960. House passed June 6, 1960. Senate Interior and

Insular Affairs reported June 14, 1960. Senate passed June 18, 1960. President signed June 29, 1960.

Public Law 86-544

HR 6529 -- Re certain payments to Crow Creek Sioux Reservation. McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 4/20/59 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 1, 1960. House passed June 6, 1960. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 14, 1960. Senate passed June 18, 1960. President signed June 29, 1960.

Public Law 86-545

HR 11615 (S 3383) -- Amend Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act. CLEM MILLER (D Calif.) -- 4/6/60 -- House Agriculture reported May 23, 1960. House passed June 6, 1960. (Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported S 3383 June 1, 1960.) Senate passed June 18, 1960. President signed June 29, 1960.

Public Law 86-546

HR 7847 -- Re filing of record in judicial reviews of agency orders. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/18/59 -- House Judiciary reported April 7, 1960. House passed April 19, 1960. Senate Judiciary reported June 13, 1960. Senate passed June 18, 1960. President signed June 29, 1960.

Public Law 86-547

HR 12705 -- Re humane slaughter of livestock. JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 6/17/60 -- House Agriculture reported June 22, 1960. House passed June 22, 1960. Senate passed June 23, 1960. President signed June 29, 1960.

Public Law 86-548

HR 9028 -- Provide for payment of certain funds to Kickapoo Tribal Council of Okla. STEED (D Okla.) -- 9/2/59 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 12, 1960. House passed April 19, 1960. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 14, 1960. Senate passed June 18, 1960. President signed June 29, 1960.

Public Law 86-549

HR 11161 -- Donate certain land to the pueblos of Zia and Jemez, N.M. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 3/14/60 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 25, 1960. House passed June 6, 1960. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 14, 1960. Senate passed June 18, 1960. President signed June 29, 1960.

Public Law 86-550

HR 11985 -- Make American nationals eligible for National Science Foundation scholarships. BROOKS (D La.) -- 4/28/60 -- House Science and Astronautics reported May 6, 1960. House passed May 16, 1960. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 10, 1960. Senate passed June 18, 1960. President signed June 29, 1960.

Public Law 86-551

HR 11952 -- Re conveyance of certain U.S. land to Wisconsin. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 4/27/60 -- House Armed Services reported May 18, 1960. House passed June 6, 1960. Senate Armed Services reported June 16, 1960. Senate passed June 18, 1960. President signed June 29, 1960.

Public Law 86-552

HR 11706 -- Re desert land laws. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 4/12/60 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 10, 1960. House passed May 16, 1960. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 14, 1960. Senate passed June 18, 1960. President signed June 29, 1960.

Public Law 86-553

S 3117 (HR 12420) -- Re cost or remeasuring agricultural acreage. ELLENDER (D La.) -- 2/27/60 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 16, 1960. Senate passed June 18, 1960. (House Agriculture reported HR 12420 June 9, 1960.) House passed June 25, 1960. President signed June 30, 1960.

Public Law 86-554

S 3106 -- Change title of assistant director of U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/26/60 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 19, 1960. Senate passed May 4, 1960. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 14, 1960. House passed June 24, 1960. President signed June 30, 1960.

Public Law 86-555

S 3019 (HR 57) -- Provide for certain pilotage requirements in U.S. waters of Great Lakes. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/11/60 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 21, 1960. Senate passed May 6, 1960. (House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported HR 57 Aug. 6, 1959.) House passed, amended, June 6, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments June 22, 1960. President signed June 30, 1960.

Public Law 86-556

S 3072 -- Authorize payment of certain claims against the U.S. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 2/19/60 -- Senate Foreign Relations reported April 27, 1960. Senate passed May 4, 1960. House Foreign Affairs reported June 14, 1960. House passed June 24, 1960. President signed June 30, 1960.

Public Law 86-557

HR 9322 -- Make permanent existing suspension of duties on certain coarse wool. HARRISON (D Va.) -- 3/14/60 -- House Ways and Means reported March 14, 1960. House passed April 11, 1960. Senate Finance reported May 19, 1960. Senate passed, amended, May 26, 1960. Senate agreed to conference report June 17, 1960. House agreed to conference report June 25, 1960. President signed June 30, 1960.

Public Law 86-558

HR 12415 (S 3734) -- Re definition of total commissioned service of certain naval officers. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 5/26/60 -- House Armed Services reported June 9, 1960. House passed June 24, 1960. (Senate Armed

- Service reported S 3734 June 23, 1960.) Senate passed June 27, 1960. President signed June 30, 1960.
- Public Law 86-559
- HR 8186 -- Re reserved commissioned officers of the armed services. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 7/13/59 -- House Armed Services reported July 16, 1959. House passed July 27, 1959. Senate Armed Services reported June 17, 1960. Senate passed, amended, June 24, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments June 26, 1960. President signed June 30, 1960.
- Public Law 86-560
- HR 12052 -- Extend for two years Defense Production Act of 1950. SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 5/3/60 -- House Banking and Currency reported June 2, 1960. House passed June 6, 1960. Senate Banking and Currency reported June 14, 1960. Senate passed, amended, June 18, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments June 28, 1960. President signed June 30, 1960.
- Public Law 86-561
- HR 10569 -- Make appropriations for Treasury and Post Office Departments and U.S. Tax Court for fiscal 1961. GARY (D Va.) -- 2/19/60 -- House Appropriations reported Feb. 19, 1960. House passed Feb. 23, 1960. Senate Appropriations reported April 21, 1960. Senate passed, amended, April 25, 1960. Senate agreed to conference report June 6, 1960. House agreed to conference report June 23, 1960. President signed June 30, 1960.
- Public Law 86-562
- HR 9862 -- Extend for two years existing suspension of duties on certain shoe lathes. BOSCH (R N.Y.) -- 1/25/60 -- House Ways and Means reported Feb. 22, 1960. House passed March 2, 1960. Senate Finance reported April 14, 1960. Senate passed, amended, May 5, 1960. Senate agreed to conference report June 17, 1960. House agreed to conference report June 25, 1960. President signed June 30, 1960.
- Public Law 86-563
- HR 9881 -- Extend for two years existing law re importation of household effects brought into the U.S. under Government orders. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 1/25/60 -- House Ways and Means reported Feb. 16, 1960. House passed May 2, 1960. Senate Finance reported May 19, 1960. Senate passed, amended, May 26, 1960. Senate agreed to conference report June 17, 1960. House agreed to conference report June 25, 1960. President signed June 30, 1960.
- Public Law 86-564
- HR 12381 -- Extend for one year existing public debt limit and certain tax rates. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 5/25/60 -- House Ways and Means reported May 31, 1960. Senate Finance reported June 16, 1960. House passed June 8, 1960. Senate passed, amended, June 20, 1960. House agreed to conference report June 27, 1960. Senate agreed to conference report June 28, 1960. President signed June 30, 1960.
- Public Law 86-565
- HR 11001 (S 3074) -- Provide for participation of the U.S. in the International Development Assn. SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 3/9/60 -- House Banking and Currency reported June 8, 1960. House passed June 9, 1960. (Senate Foreign Relations reported S 3074 May 13, 1960.) Senate passed June 29, 1960. President signed June 30, 1960.
- Public Law 86-566
- HR 12115 -- Extend minimum national marketing quota for extra-long staple cotton to 1961 crop. GATHINGS (D Ark.) -- 5/6/60 -- House Agriculture reported June 1, 1960. House passed June 6, 1960. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 16, 1960. Senate passed June 18, 1960. President signed June 30, 1960.
- Public Law 86-567
- HR 12346 -- (S 3702) -- Extend for two years authority of Federal Reserve Banks to purchase U.S. obligations directly from Treasury. SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 5/23/60 -- House Banking and Currency reported June 14, 1960. House passed June 24, 1960. (Senate Banking and Currency reported S 3702 June 24, 1960) Senate passed June 28, 1960. President signed July 1, 1960.
- Public Law 86-568
- HR 9883 (S 3672) -- Raise basic compensation rates for certain federal employees. MORRISON (D La.) -- 1/25/60 -- House Post Office and Civil Service reported May 23, 1960. House passed June 15, 1960. (Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported S 3672 June 5, 1960.) Senate passed June 17, 1960. President vetoed June 30, 1960. House and Senate passed over Presidential veto July 1, 1960.
- Public Law 86-569
- H J Res 778 -- Make temporary appropriations for fiscal 1961. CANNON (D Mo.) -- 7/1/60 -- House and Senate passed July 1, 1960. President signed July 2, 1960.
- Public Law 86-570
- S 1018 (HR 9600) -- Donate surplus property to certain agencies engaged in cooperative agricultural extension work. STENNIS (D Miss.) -- 2/9/59 -- Senate Government Operations reported Aug. 27, 1959. Senate passed Sept. 9, 1959. (House Government Operations reported HR 9600 June 15, 1960.) House passed June 24, 1960. President signed July 5, 1960.
- Public Law 86-571
- S 2331 (HR 8127) -- Provide for hospitalization of U.S. nationals found mentally ill in foreign countries. HILL (D Ala.) -- 7/2/59 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Feb. 27, 1960. Senate passed March 28, 1960. (House Education and Labor reported HR 8127 June 18, 1960.) House passed June 24, 1960. President signed July 5, 1960.
- Public Law 86-572
- S 2053 -- Provide for U.S. acceptance of fish hatchery in S.C. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) and Thurmond (D S.C.) -- 5/26/59 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 13, 1959. Senate passed Aug. 19, 1959. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 9, 1960. House passed June 24, 1960. President signed July 5, 1960.
- Public Law 86-573
- S 2174 -- Permit filing of applications for patents on certain Florida lands. HOLLAND (D Fla.) -- 6/15/59 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 1, 1960. Senate passed April 11, 1960. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 14, 1960. House passed June 24, 1960. President signed July 5, 1960.
- Public Law 86-574
- HR 8315 -- Authorize leasing of portion of Fort Crowder, Mo. to Stella, Mo., school district. BROWN (D Mo.) -- 7/21/59 -- House Armed Services reported Aug. 4, 1959. House passed Aug. 31, 1959. Senate Armed Services reported Sept. 23, 1959. Senate passed, amended, June 24, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments June 27, 1960. President signed July 5, 1960.
- Public Law 86-575
- S 2618 -- Authorize exchange of certain war-built vessels for more modern and efficient war-built vessels constructed by the U.S. ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 8/29/59 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 19, 1960. Senate passed May 5, 1960. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 24, 1960. House passed, amended, June 6, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments June 23, 1960. President signed July 5, 1960.
- Public Law 86-576
- HR 8740 -- Authorize leasing of certain U.S. owned oil and gas interests in Texas. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 8/19/59 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 19, 1960. House passed May 2, 1960. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 21, 1960. Senate passed June 28, 1960. President signed July 5, 1960.
- Public Law 86-577
- S 2481 -- Continue application of Merchant Marine Act to certain functions re fishing vessels transferred to Secretary of Interior. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 8/4/59 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 27, 1959. Senate passed Sept. 11, 1959. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 9, 1960. House passed June 24, 1960. President signed July 5, 1960.
- Public Law 86-578
- S 3226 -- Amend National Housing Act re mortgage insurance. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 3/18/60 -- Senate Banking and Currency reported May 24, 1960. Senate passed May 25, 1960. House Banking and Currency reported June 14, 1960. House passed June 24, 1960. President signed July 5, 1960.
- Public Law 86-579
- HR 1844 -- Amend D.C. Life Insurance Act re group coverage. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 1/9/59 -- House District of Columbia reported April 10, 1959. House passed April 13, 1959. Senate District of Columbia reported June 6, 1960. Senate passed, amended, June 8, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments June 24, 1960. President signed July 5, 1960.
- Public Law 86-580
- HR 8226 -- Add certain lands to Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, Fla. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 7/15/59 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 21, 1960. House passed May 23, 1960. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 21, 1960. Senate passed, amended, June 23, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments June 25, 1960. President signed July 5, 1960.
- Public Law 86-581
- HR 4786 -- Restore to Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe certain S.D. lands. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 2/19/59 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 1, 1960. House passed Feb. 15, 1960. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 16, 1960. Senate passed, amended, June 18, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments June 24, 1960. President signed July 5, 1960.
- Public Law 86-582
- HR 5569 -- Authorize award of certain medals within two years after award is determined. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 3/11/59 -- House Armed Services reported May 26, 1959. House passed June 1, 1959. Senate Armed Services reported June 24, 1960. Senate passed June 28, 1960. President signed July 5, 1960.
- Public Law 86-583
- S 3189 -- Prohibit operation in coastwise trade of rebuilt vessels unless entire rebuilding is done within the U.S. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) and Butler (R Md.) -- 3/11/60 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 19, 1960. Senate passed May 4, 1960. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 16, 1960. House passed June 24, 1960. President signed July 5, 1960.
- Public Law 86-584
- HR 10021 -- Provide uniform law for transfer of securities to and by fiduciaries in D.C. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 1/28/60 -- House District of Columbia reported June 11, 1960. House passed June 13, 1960. Senate District of Columbia reported June 22, 1960. Senate passed June 28, 1960. President signed July 5, 1960.



Kennedy as Nominee "There is something in our platform or legislative program for everyone...We plot Presidential campaigns the same way, not in terms of national issues and trends but in terms of so many Southern electoral votes, so many farm states, so many labor areas, and so on and on." So wrote Sen. John F. Kennedy three years ago. A special Congressional Quarterly study compares these and other previous statements with Kennedy's acceptance speech in an attempt to cast light on his approach to the campaign, the issues and his concept of the Presidency. (Page 1303)

Democratic Organization

Presidential nominee John F. Kennedy moved quickly to coordinate activities of his campaign organization and the Democratic National Committee. Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington, long-time Kennedy friend, succeeded Paul M. Butler as national chairman. Kennedy announced that his brother, Robert F. Kennedy, would direct his campaign in close cooperation with Jackson and the national committee. Kennedy aide Lawrence O'Brien was named director of organization of the national committee and Margaret Price of Michigan became vice chairman in charge of women's activities. (Page 1306)

Politics and Primaries

Former President Truman, who had opposed John Kennedy's nomination for President, called for party unity behind the ticket and July 19 offered to campaign personally for Kennedy...President Eisenhower arranged for national security intelligence briefings for the Democratic Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates, but only directly -- not through intermediaries, as Kennedy had suggested...Voters in Michigan, Missouri, Kansas and Alaska prepared for August 2 primary elections to pick statewide and Congressional candidates for the general election.... (Page 1306-09)

International Disputes

President Eisenhower took time out from his vacation to confer with top foreign policy advisers on the continuing international crises. The United Nations, with its troops landing in the African Congo, heard charges and counter-charges of aggression as Congo leaders delivered an ultimatum for withdrawal of Belgian troops and as Russia promised to aid the new African Republic. Debate on Cuba was suspended by the UN Security Council pending the outcome of an emergency meeting of the Organization of American States. (Page 1305)

Rockefeller Record

New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller is causing the biggest stir in the days before the Republican National Convention. Congressional Quarterly's biography gives his family background, his long history of association with Latin American development, his record as an appointee under the last three Presidents and as New York's Governor and the "Rockefeller platform" for 1960. (Page 1310)

GOP Biographies

Continuing its advance coverage of the Republican National Convention which opens in Chicago July 25, Congressional Quarterly this week carries biographies of four leading party members: Charles H. Percy, young Chicago businessman who heads the Platform Committee; Rep. Gerald R. Ford Jr. (Mich.), GOP House spokesman on defense matters and possible Vice Presidential nominee; Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, another possible running mate for Vice President Richard M. Nixon and an advocate of liberal Republicanism and Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (Mo.), a leading spokesman on economic policy. (Page 1315-23)

Around the Capitol

President Eisenhower announced a \$1.1 billion budget surplus for fiscal 1960 -- \$900 million more than his January estimate -- which he said demonstrated U.S. "fiscal responsibility"...Four U.S. sugar refiners reported paying the highest price for sugar since 1951...The Administration announced rapid implementation of a program to provide direct federal loans for housing of the elderly...Martin F. O'Donoghue resigned as chairman of the Teamsters board of monitors with regrets on achieving "little or no progress".... (Page 1305, 1325)

